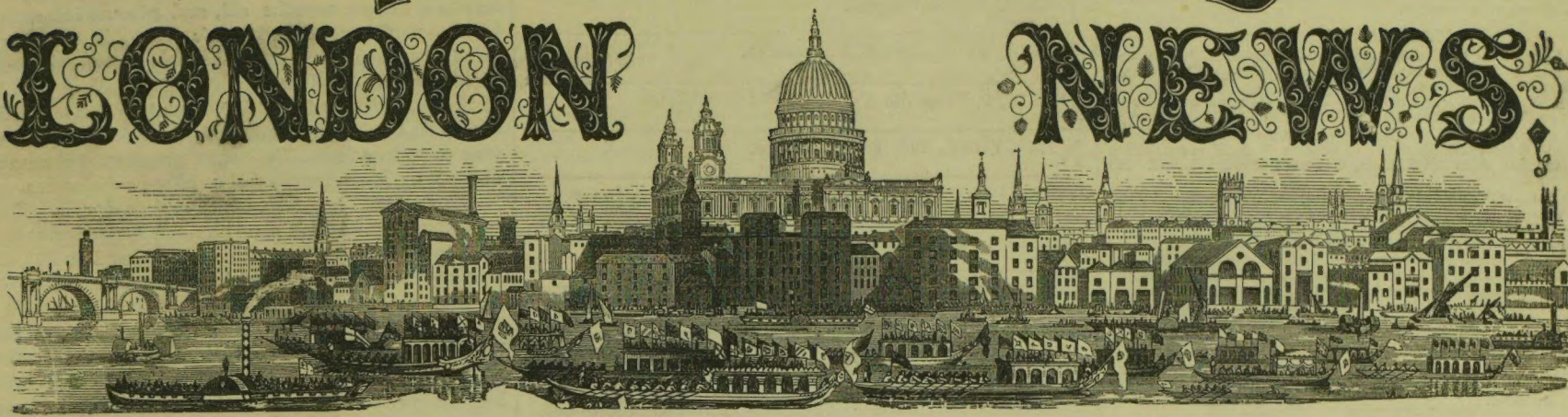


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

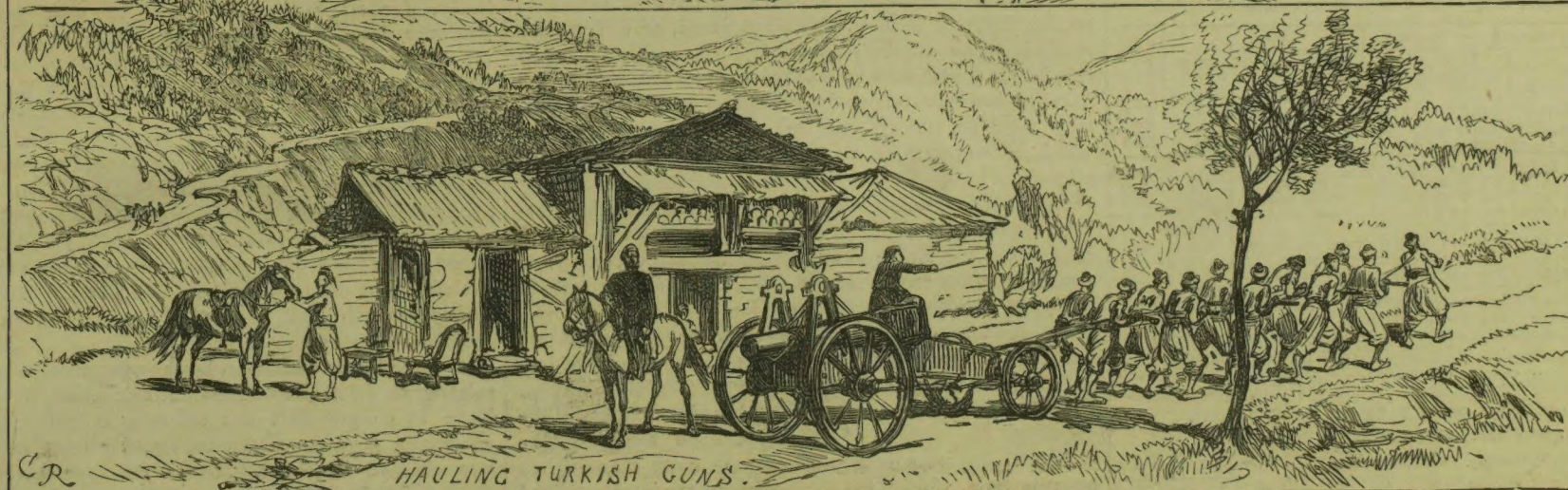


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1983.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Trieste, Austria, Baroness Paul Ralli, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Hereford House, Park-street, Lady Inchiquin, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Upleatham, Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, the Countess of Zetland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, by the Rev. Richard Isherwood, M.A., Edgar John Varley, artist, of Chelsea and Guernsey, eldest son of Charles S. Varley, Esq., of Chelsea, and grandson of the late John Varley, Esq., to Fanny Fay Fraser, adopted daughter of Doctor Fay, Court dentist of Brussels.
On the 4th ult., at Shedice, New Brunswick, by the Rev. Stanley Boyd, Charles Moore, of Norwood, England, to Frances J. MacLennan, eldest daughter of the late John MacLennan, of Prince Edward Island. No cards.
On the 4th inst., at All Saints' Church, Harleywood, Todmorden, by the Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Sutcliffe, M.A. (cousin of the bride), John, eldest son of James Greenwood, Glen View, to Edith, elder daughter of William Eastwood, solicitor, Todmorden.
On the 4th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. E. Forbes, D.D., John Edward Hasell, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Dalemaine, Cumberland, to Frances Maud, eldest daughter of the late Henry Flood, Esq., Viewmont, in the county of Kilkenny, and granddaughter of the late Henry Flood, Esq., of Paulstown Castle, in the same county.
On the 7th ult., at the British Legation, Lima, by the Hon. J. Reginald Graham, and afterwards at the Lima Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev. Campbell McKinnon, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. J. Weatherhead, B.A., Mr. Charles Horsfall Watson, to Miss Mary C. Backus, niece of Henry Meiggs, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at 35, Westbourne Park-villas, London, W., Jane Eliza Victoria, the dearly-loved wife of John Early Danks, aged 28.
On the 6th inst., at 19, Westbourne Park, Bayswater, Eliza, widow of William Richardson, Esq., of Cookham, Dean, Berks (whom she survived ten days), aged 66 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 9th inst., at Gorvan Bank, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Lillias Hamilton, aged 76, the beloved wife (for 56 years) of Wm. McNaughtin, Esq., Stramore, Uddingstone, Lanarkshire.
On the 10th inst., at Brighton, of acute rheumatism, Mary Ann Birts, the only daughter of Thomas Pacey Birts, of Welling and Woolwich. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Burrows; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland, Incumbent of Quebec Chapel.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Knox Little.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. Pigou.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Edgar Smith; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

Royal Dramatic College, meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, Liverpool, last day of the annual show, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

Moon's first quarter, 1.12 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 p.m., Queen's and Albert (second stages), Army and Navy, &c.
Humane Society, committee, 4 a.m.
Society of Arts, Congress on Domestic Economy, Birmingham: evening conversation.
Foresters' Fête, Crystal Palace.
Races: Sandown Park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., National Challenge Trophy, Ladies' Prizes, &c.
Horticultural Society, fruit and Floral Committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1; general meeting, 3.
Christ's Hospital, speech day, 2 p.m. (Lord Mayor in the chair).
Regatta: Burton-on-Trent.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
Jewish Fast for the Destruction of the Temple.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Elcho Shield, Chancellor's Plate, &c.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Mivart on Frogs and Toads).
Bedford Agricultural Society Show.
Regattas: Southampton, Worcester.
Ryedale Agricultural Society Show, Pickering.
Leicester Agricultural Society Show, Melton Mowbray (two days).

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Duke of Cambridge's, Loyd-Lindsay, Dudley, Bass, Consolation, and Officers' Prizes.
Church Association, Anti-Confessional Meeting, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.
Working Men's Club and Institute Union, annual meeting, 3 p.m., at Society of Arts, John-st., Adelphi.
Races: Alexandra Park Summer Meeting.
Manchester (Pomona Palace) Cat and Dog Show.
Matches: Royal Alfred Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club.

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

National Rifle Association, presentation of Prizes.
Royal Academy of Music, annual presentations of medals, &c., by Madame Christine Nilsson, 2 p.m.
Coltden Club, dinner (the Marquis of Hartington in the chair).
Regatta, &c.: Staines Amateurs; Royal Alfred Yacht Club; Twickenham Club.
Oxford Military College, first stone of new buildings to be laid by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and distribution of prizes.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	"Amount of Cloud."	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Miles.			
July	4 29.936	60.1	44.1	59	6	70.6	51.5	SW. W.	181	0.00	
	5 29.886	60.8	41.2	71	7	64.7	49.3	W. SW. NW.	132	.575	
	6 29.879	54.6	45.4	73	6	63.0	47.9	SW. W. N.	113	.110	
	7 30.102	57.0	42.6	61	6	64.8	45.7	WSW. W.	173	.000	
	8 30.206	53.0	43.5	78	6	60.8	44.8	NNW. NW. WSW.	114	.225	
	9 30.256	62.0	45.8	58	9	68.0	48.6	WSW. WSW.	211	.000	
	10 30.135	63.5	52.9	70	4	75.4	53.9	WSW. SW.	212	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.932 29.923 29.912 29.887 29.879 29.879 29.879 29.879 29.879 29.879
Temperature of Air 62.2° 60.8° 54.6° 57.0° 53.0° 62.0° 63.5° 63.5° 63.5° 63.5°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.4° 52.3° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0° 51.0°
Direction of Wind SW. WSW. W. W. NW. WSW. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 0	6 25	5 45	6 10	6 35	6 55	7 20
7 45	8 15	7 40	8 10	8 35	9 00	9 25
10 30	11 00	10 30	11 00	11 30	12 00	12 30
1 15	1 45	1 15	1 45	2 15	2 45	3 15
4 00	4 30	4 00	4 30	5 00	5 30	6 00

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION will SHORTLY CLOSE. From Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 28. 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT."

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW, and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fautistic, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send post-cards to this office, with merely a line, "Send Title and Index," when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventieth Volume (from January to June, 1877), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

Close upon two millions sterling have been voted by the House of Commons this week, almost without debate, for the protection of what may be fairly described as "British interests." They do not lie, however, on the line of the Suez Canal, nor in the region of Egypt, nor along the Straits of Dardanelles or Bosphorus. They are close at home. They are purely social and moral. The foes that threaten them are ignorance, lawlessness, vice, and crime. The force to be employed against them is the Elementary Education of the entire population of England and Wales. That force may be figuratively said to have crossed the line of the Danube and to have committed itself to operations upon a large scale, which, in the long run, it is believed upon reasonable grounds, must lead to success. The conflict hitherto has been complicated by many collateral causes and controversies which, if they have not altogether ceased, have comparatively subsided into silence and inaction. We do not debate now, at least in the Legislature, sectarian hopes, or apprehensions, or theories. The question of National Education has so far advanced in its practical development as to mask them, and to proceed independently of them on its beneficent career. There are still, no doubt, skirmishes at many an outpost—much needless expenditure of means and strength. But, on the whole, the National advance in support of Education has been effective, and speculation is now rife upon questions purely connected with those administrative measures which may be best suited to secure the end in view. To what cause, or causes, this result is to be attributed there is no necessity for us to speak. It is sufficient ground of congratulation that the question has been removed to a higher plane, and that it may now be treated, not as one of Party, but as one which intimately concerns the higher interests of people of all parties.

The total amount asked by Lord Sandon, the Vice-President of the Council, on Tuesday last, as the Education vote for England and Wales for the current year, was £1,910,000, an increase of £203,774 on the estimate of last year, of which increase not less than £187,000 must be set down to annual grants. During the year just closed a thousand new public elementary schools were provided, with additional accommodation for 280,000 children. Unfortunately, these are not all in the right places, or the provision for accommodation would be equal to the demand. In some quarters there are more schools than are necessary. In others those which have been provided are "not so placed as to be most readily available for the

purposes of education." This result will have to be gradually corrected. The number of children now upon the register is 2,943,774, of whom 2,412,211 were in their places on the day of the inspectors' visits. The figures, it is true, are eleven months old, and give no information as to the working of last year's Act. It would appear, however, that at the time when this account was made up 64.24 per cent of all the children of school age who belong to the class usually found in Elementary Schools had their names on the books of such schools before the Act of last year came into force. So far the progress of the movement under review can hardly fail to afford satisfaction.

Everything, however, is not *couleur de rose*. True, the capital invested in this grand national experiment is stated by Lord Sandon to amount to something like £19,000,000. During the past year there has been an increase of 2100 certificated Teachers, 460 Assistant Teachers, 2600 Pupil Teachers, and 32 in Training Colleges. There has also been an increase of 200,000 children on the Books, and 150,000 in average attendance. All this will tell largely upon the future. But it is, nevertheless, also true that a comparatively small portion of the whole number of children in the Elementary Schools presented themselves for examination in the highest standard. The greater number of them, we fear, have not so completely mastered reading, writing, and arithmetic as to render future intellectual progress pleasant and easy to themselves. As time goes on it may be taken for granted that this deficiency will become less and less conspicuous, and that in England as well as in Scotland the range of education will become wider as the habits which it tends to form become more prevalent.

Two problems of no inconsiderable importance await a settlement—not immediately, it is true, but at some not very distant day. They loom on the horizon; and before the present generation has passed away they will have to be dealt with. To some extent they are connected one with the other, and the decision arrived at with regard to either of them will closely influence that which will be taken in reference to the remaining one. The first of these has already been started for discussion more than once by Sir John Lubbock. It relates to the kind of education which should be given in our National Elementary Schools. What is to be included in it? What is the curriculum to be prescribed? and who is to be responsible for selecting it? To what stage of knowledge is the country bound to carry forward the process of instruction, the main expense of which it really pays? Of course, the greater the variety of subjects in the elements of which it can ground its pupils, the greater is the probability that the social and moral ends which it has in view will be promoted. But how far is such an experiment to go? How far would it be fair to the numerous class of tax-payers who receive no direct advantage from a public educational system? It is a delicate question, but, as we have intimated, one that need not now be seriously discussed. Assuredly, the time for debating it is rapidly advancing. In some measure, perhaps, it will tend to solve itself, and as education advances, many of the classes which now receive the benefit of it at but a trifling expense to themselves, but at a serious expense to those above them in the social scale, may be found willing to provide at their own cost for those higher branches of Elementary Education which the system should comprehend. Difficulties frequently vanish as we approach them. This is one of those economical difficulties which will have to be solved.

Mr. Chamberlain would solve it by making all schools free, as in the United States. There is much to be said in favour of such a system. There are not a few objections, however, arising out of the structure of society in this country, which may be urged against it, of which, perhaps, the large expense it would entail may be set down as the least. The question is mainly one of feasibility. In the United States, in Canada, and in the Australian Colonies the distinctions between class and class, the different tastes which they inspire, the habits of life which they tend to form, and the general equality of condition which they foster, prepare the inhabitants to acquiesce in a common system of education, of the benefits of which all classes may avail themselves. But that is not the case in England and Wales. The children of the nobility and gentry—shall we say of the well-to-do classes generally?—are not likely, for some time at least, to seek intellectual guidance from the same sources as those used by the artisan, the petty tradesman, and even the proletaire. As things now are, it would be vain to expect them to frequent the same schools or to sit side by side upon the same benches. Free schools, therefore, would simply mean a release of a numerous portion of the population from the pecuniary expense of educating their children, at the cost mainly of those above them. Nobody, to be sure, can foresee what changes of feeling will be introduced in the lapse of time. But to us it appears more than probable that Free Schools in this country will not be generally established, or even if they should be, will not generally succeed.

Leaving these questions, however, as unsolved problems relating to the future of National Education, we may take leave to congratulate our fellow-countrymen upon the gratifying progress which on Tuesday last Lord Sandon was able to announce. It is clear from his summary Report that in the Elementary Education of the people of England and Wales we are making up our lee way as fast

as circumstances will admit of. Some years, perhaps, will have to pass before we shall see the fruit of our labours and self-sacrifice in the temper and conduct of the population. Poorhouses and gaols are not likely to be closed just yet, nor, it may be surmised, will the number of their inmates be very sensibly diminished. But the good work has not only been commenced, it is rapidly moving on. We are all, indeed, learning from experience some lessons which needed to be taught us. Henceforth, we trust, the Educational question will take its place as one of those around which sectarian controversy has ceased to rage, and in relation to which the only spirit in which differences of opinion will be maintained will be that of good sense, mutual forbearance, and genuine patriotism.

THE COURT.

Prince William of Hesse arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday week on a mission from his brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, to the Queen to announce his accession, and to bring back the insignia of the Garter worn by the late Grand Duke. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount and Viscountess Tarbat, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Baron von Rabenau (in attendance on Prince William of Hesse) dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, who dined with the Queen the previous day, left the castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold came to London the previous evening. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Prince visited the Earl of Beaconsfield in Whitehall-gardens, and afterwards dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at their residence, Londonderry House, Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the castle at night.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen yesterday week. His Excellency Count Piper, Minister for Sweden and Norway, was introduced to her Majesty and presented his credentials. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, and Mr. R. Bunch, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bogota, had audiences of the Queen. Prince Leopold left the castle for Kensington Palace, on a visit to Princess Louise of Lorne. Prince William of Hesse also left for London. Lady Elizabeth Adeane dined with her Majesty.

Prince Leopold returned from London on Saturday. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, officiated. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry arrived at the castle. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord de Ros, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the artillery and cavalry camp on Ascot-heath, where she was received and conducted through the camp by Major-General Wardlaw, C.B., commanding the cavalry brigade. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold joined the Queen at Ascot and returned with her to Windsor Castle. The Duke of Cambridge and the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton, Lord de Ros, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, was present at the review of the Aldershot Army Corps in Windsor Great Park, on Tuesday. Her Majesty, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, proceeded by the Long Walk to the Double Gates, where she was received by the Duke of Cambridge and his staff and Prince Christian, Ranger. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery on her Majesty's arrival in the park. The Queen was received on the review ground by a Royal salute from the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the Army Corps. Her Majesty then drove down the lines and inspected the troops, after which the troops marched past her Majesty. The infantry then marched past by divisions in line of columns, and the cavalry brigade trotted and cantered past the Queen, after which the troops took up their original position, and advanced in review order and saluted her Majesty. The troops then marched off the ground to their camps at Ascot-heath and Chobham-common, the Royal Artillery firing a salute as the Queen left the grounds. The Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and returned to London. The Queen drove after the review in the direction of the camps, and saw some of the regiments on the march. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Leopold left the castle for Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold dined with Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C., was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Marquis of Hertford had audiences of her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Thursday, and were present at the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party at Marlborough House.

Her Majesty has sent a letter of kind condolence to Sir Charles and Lady Adderley on their late affliction.

The Queen has appointed Lord Henniker to be Lord in Waiting, in the room of the Earl of Jersey, resigned.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left the castle. Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Duchess of Roxburghe remains at the castle. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a State concert was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Count and Countess de Paris were present at the concert. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane, and the Count and Countess

Gleichen were invited to the concert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the various Royal personages, entered the salon in the customary state at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess wore a dress of the richest brocade, with velvet-embossed flowers, lined, and turned back over a jupe of blue ciel antique satin, covered in fine Brussels point lace festooned with wreaths of moss and yellow roses; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; ornaments—pearls, diamonds, and emeralds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Upwards of a thousand invitations were issued. The artistes were Mdle. Zaré Thalberg, Madame Trebelli, and Mdle. Etelka Gerster; Signor Gayarre, Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Santley, Svendsen, and John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Societies, with her Majesty's private band.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Count and Countess de Paris were present at the ball. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane, and the Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the ball. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal personages, entered the salon in the usual state at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of drap de France argente, veiled in crape lisse and tulle, agraffed with bunches of poppies, cornflowers, and wheatears; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, flowers and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds, sapphires, and pearls; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of myrtle green poulte de soie and tulle, trimmed with point de gaze and shaded roses. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha order, the order of Catherine of Russia, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded, 1870.

Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Liddell. The invitations to the ball were very numerous.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, went to Burlington House, on Saturday last, where her Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the children of the schools connected with the Chapel Royal, Savoy. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Royal College of Surgeons, and were shown over the museum by Prescott Hewett and Professor Flower. Prince William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince William of Hesse, visited Sir Richard Wallace's collection of works of art at Hertford House, Manchester-square, on Monday. Prince Waldemar left Marlborough House for Southampton, on his return to Denmark. The Prince and Princess accompanied his Royal Highness to the Waterloo Bridge Station, and there took leave of him. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl and Countess Cadogan at their residence, Chelsea House, Cadogan-place. The Prince was present at a garden party given by the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. On Tuesday his Royal Highness, with the Princess, dined with the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring at their residence in Hamilton-place. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess gave a garden party on Thursday at Marlborough House. The Prince, accompanied by Lord Suffield, proceeded in the evening in the saloon boat Victoria from Westminster to Woolwich to dine with the officers of the Royal Artillery. The saloon boat was handsomely decorated, prominent among the ornaments being the prizes for the Thames International Regatta, of which the Prince is patron.

Lord Carington has presented to the town of High Wycombe a full-length portrait of the Prince attired in the robes and wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. It has been painted by Mr. Graves, at a cost of £1000. The painting is nine feet high, and is surmounted with the Prince of Wales's feathers.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who have been paying flying visits to places of interest in Ireland, arrived at Holyhead on Wednesday forenoon, and were received by Chevalier da Silva Saranhos, Consul-General for Brazil in Liverpool. The Empress proceeded to London. The Emperor went to Liverpool, where he was received by the Mayor and other gentlemen. His Majesty visited the Royal Agricultural Show, the Walker Art-Gallery, Princes and Sefton Parks, and other places of interest, and left for London in the evening. On Thursday the Emperor visited Oxford; and on Friday their Majesties were to embark for the Continent.

Princess Christian on Wednesday presented, at St. James's Hall, a number of prizes, given by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to pupil-teachers and scholars for essays on kindness to animals. About 600 schools were represented in the competition, and 402 pupil-teachers and 452 scholars competed. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Christian, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Bishop of Oxford.—Princess Christian has consented to lay the corner-stone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys near Farningham, Kent, at the fête on Saturday, July 28. Prince Christian will preside at the luncheon on the occasion.

Princess Louise of Lorne took part in an interesting ceremony at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, on Wednesday. The occasion was the presentation of prizes, consisting chiefly of books and money, gained in a floral competition amongst poor children living in the Kensington district.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Queen's County Rose Show, which was held in Maryborough, on Saturday last. The Duke afterwards inspected the camp of the Queen's County Rifles, and in the evening dined with the officers, after which he drove to Stradbally Hall, the residence of Captain Crosby, where he remained until Sunday evening.

Prince Leopold on Saturday last unveiled a mural monument to the memory of Alberico Gentili in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street.—His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new infirmary at the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood on Wednesday, upon which occasion the usual summer fête took place, and a grand bazaar was held. After the ceremony the Prince presided at a luncheon, and afterwards inspected the various wards of the asylum and visited the three inmates who are specially maintained by the Queen.

Lovely weather favoured the Duke of Devonshire's second garden party on Tuesday at Chiswick, and, as on the previous occasion, several hundreds of guests responded to his Grace's invitation. The guests were received by their host on the lawn in front of the house, Lady Louisa Egerton and the Marquis of Hartington assisting the Duke in welcoming them. Princess Mary of Teck, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, arrived at half-past five o'clock. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, and attended by Colonel Ellis, arrived at a quarter to six. Their Royal Highnesses stayed till seven o'clock, the military band playing the National Anthem both on their arrival and departure.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain William Henry Fellowes, to Rosamond Jane Frances Spencer Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took place on Thursday morning at St. James's, Piccadilly, in presence of a numerous and distinguished assemblage, which included the Premier and several Cabinet Ministers. There were eight bridesmaids, including two sisters of the bride, two daughters of Sir Ivor and Lady Guest, and a daughter of the Marchioness of Camden. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, flounced. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Ely, assisted by the Rector of the parish and an uncle of the bride. The wedding breakfast was subsequently given at the residence of Lord Londonderry, 19, Park-lane, and early in the afternoon the newly married couple left London for Blenheim, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan Macneill and Miss Agnew, fourth daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw, and Lady Louisa Agnew, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Garvagh and Baroness Florence de Bretton.

The marriage between Lord Aberdour and the Hon. Helen Ponsonby is to take place on the 25th inst., and the marriage between Mr. Foljambe and Miss Susan Cavendish will take place on the 21st inst.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Abel Smith, member for Hertfordshire, and Miss Dyke, eldest daughter of the late Sir Percyall Dyke, Bart.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burrows, Henry Malden, to be Vicar of Eagle, Lincolnshire.; Buxton, H. J. Wilmot, Rector of Ifield, Kent; Assistant Organising Missioner in the Additional Curates' Society. Errington, John Richard; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Sloane-Evans, Wm. Sloane, Chaplain of the Union, Kingsbridge, Devon; Vicar of Egloskerry-with-Tremaine (near Launceston).; Foster, James; Rector of Authorpe, Lincolnshire. Haviland, John; Rector of Hartlebury, in the county of Worcester. Heaviside-Peat, T., Curate of Eaton, Norwich; to the sole charge of Hayford, Norwich. Hewitt, J. J., late Chaplain in the Island of Madeira; Vicar of Pagham. Hornibrook, S.; Vicar of Stablesfield, Kent. Hudson, Frank; Vicar of Hartshill, Warwick. Johnstone, James Alexander Maxwell; Vicar of Padstow. Jones, Bertram; Curate of Gatoombe, Isle of Wight. Laurie, J. W. B.; Curate of Witham, Essex. Ledger, E.; Rector of Barham, near Ipswich. Letts, Ernest F.; Chaplain of New College, Oxford. Macdonald, Henry Francis; Curate of St. Mary, Leamington Priors. Sherbrooke, Neville; Incumbent of Portman Chapel, Baker-street. Steward, H.; Precentor of Chester Cathedral. Storms, C. E.; Vicar of Heworth, York; Vicar of Snaith. Wigg, Edward T.; Rector of Broxbourne. Wright, John; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, Worcester.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has nominated the Rev. R. Hill, Prebendary of York and Vicar of Sheffield, to be Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Dr. Thorold was duly elected to the vacant see of Rochester by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester on Saturday last.

The Rev. Robert B. Poole, M.A., of Clifton College, has been elected Head Master of Bedford Modern School.

The churches of Holy Cross, Ashton Keynes, and St. Andrew's, Leighton, Gloucestershire, have been reopened after restoration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner on Wednesday, at Lambeth Palace, to the stewards of the festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Bishop of Winchester has opened the new chapel of St. John's Foundation School at Leatherhead, and subsequently distributed the prizes.

The marble memorial erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 57th West Middlesex Regiment who fell in action or died in the Crimean and New Zealand wars was unveiled on Thursday.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £2500 to the endowment of the see of Rangoon, £1000 towards the endowment of the new see of Transvaal, and £1000 towards the Bishop of Bombay's scheme for training natives as catechists.

A handsome new church at Laindon Hills, overlooking the Thames, on the Essex bank, has been consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans. The church, which has been erected at the sole expense of the Rev. E. D. Cleaver, Rector, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and organ-chamber. The building is to have a tower and spire 130 ft. high added.

The Bishop of Nottingham opened an iron church for the Mission of St. Thomas, East Kirkby, near Mansfield, on the 4th inst. It will accommodate about two hundred worshippers, and it is intended to provide for a colliery population of more than a thousand souls, which has grown up at a distance of fully a mile from the parish church.

On the motion of the Bishop of London the Upper House of Convocation has passed resolutions holding the Society of the Holy Cross responsible for the dissemination of "The Priest in Absolution," and declaring that the confraternity had neither repudiated nor effectually withdrawn that work from circulation. In the Lower House Lord Alwyne Compton's proposed new rubric has been adopted by 41 votes to 5, the word "vestment" having been struck out as the result of a previous division.

In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Manchester at Blackburn on Sunday night, he referred to the prevailing indignation against the practices fostered by the Society of the Holy Cross. There are only three clergymen in his diocese who are members of that society, and his Lordship believes that none of them had ever seen or read the book which had excited so much just disgust. He hoped that they would perhaps see it to be their duty to sever themselves from the society. Appealing to all true and loyal Churchmen not to be cast down by reason of the conduct of a few, his Lordship reminded them that the mass of the English clergy were moderate, earnest, sober-minded people, who stood aloof from either the English Church Union, the Church Association, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, or the Society of the Holy Cross.



THE WAR: CIRCASSIANS AND KURDS TAKING AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



THE WAR: SPIES TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIAN CAMP TO THE PRISON AT VACARESTI, NEAR BUCHAREST.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: NIGHT SCENE IN THE STREETS OF RUSTCHUK.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Since our last week's record of the progress of the Russian invasion of Turkey in Europe there has been no general action, but a series of combined strategic movements on both sides, the effective result of which is not yet developed. It was not till last Saturday that the Russians occupied Timova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with a considerable force, though precursors of their army, outriding parties of Cossacks, had already visited that place. Timova is forty miles south of the Danube at Sistova, and thirty miles north of the Balkans. The fighting that occurred at Biela, on the Jantra, some twenty miles south-east of Sistova, and thirty miles west of Rustchuk, was not of great importance. It served, however, to prevent the Russians at once moving eastward on the roads between Rustchuk and Shumla; and the Turks have thus gained time to change their front, which is now formed across that part of the country to the south-east of Rustchuk, having its central position at Rasgrad, and extending its left wing to Eski Juma. These places will be found in our Map of the ground at present occupied by the main armies opposed to each other in Middle Bulgaria. Towards the left-hand side of the Map, southward of Nicopolis, is the town of Plevna, which was recaptured by the Turks last Monday, but of which neither army can seek just now to make an important position. The decisive battle is likely to be fought somewhere between Timova or Biela and Rasgrad, unless the Turkish Commander prefers to avoid such a critical encounter, and shut himself up in the Quadrilateral formed by Shumla and Varna, on the Black Sea Coast, with the two Danubian fortresses, Rustchuk and Silistria. The Russian troops, with their immense train of artillery, and waggons, baggage, and stores, are continually passing over the Danube, from Roumania into Bulgaria, taking many days to complete this movement.

Some delay was occasioned by the storm and flood that swept away a number of their pontoons collected for the bridge at Simniza, drowning not a few men, horses, and oxen, and sinking twenty of their field guns. The actual first crossing of troops there, on the 27th ult., as shown in our Illustration of this week, from the sketch by our Special Artist, was chiefly effected by means of boats and rafts, from the small isle of Vardin to the Bulgarian shore, over the main channel of the river. The bridge of boats that appears in the foreground of this Illustration only crossed the narrow side channel between the isle of Vardin and the Roumanian bank, so that no complete bridging of the Danube was at that time attempted in the neighbourhood of Sistova. The subsequent leisurely construction of a bridge, for the use of the whole Russian army and its future reinforcements, is a very different affair. In like manner, at Braila and the shore near Matchin, where a bridge of boats was made and brought into use on the 21st ult., it must be remembered that the chief use of this bridge has been for the bulk of the forces, with their artillery and stores, to be taken over into the Dobrudscha, after the capture of Matchin by a small detachment of troops which crossed the river in boats from Galatz, taking the Turks by surprise. In both instances, the reader will observe, the ostentatious work of constructing a bridge served to deceive the enemy with respect to the point at which the sudden assault was to be made; and the opposite bank was gained by a *coup de main*, with the simplest means, before the Turks could take their eyes off the elaborate preparations they saw made for laying an artificial road over two or three miles of river and flooded marshy plain. Now that the Russians have secured their possession of both shores or banks of the Danube, and of the adjacent country, except in the vicinity of the principal Turkish fortresses, they will probably make several new bridges, and roads or even railways leading to them, for the accommodation of military traffic in a war that may be prolonged till next year.

The 12th and 13th corps of the Russian army have been constituted the army of Rustchuk, destined for the siege of that fortress, with the Cesarewitch as Commander-in-Chief. General Camcosky is chief of staff to the Cesarewitch; and the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Cesarewitch, succeeds to the command of the 12th corps, now heading the advance on Rustchuk. Its cavalry division is already forward in the vicinity of the fortress, driving in the outlying Turks.

It is expected that the Russian army will now cross the Danube above Widdin and Kalafat, entering on Serbian territory. The Russian head-quarters are to be transferred to Batak, fifteen miles south of Sistova. The civil administration of Bulgaria is confided to the Polish Prince Tcherkassky. The bombardment of Rustchuk was recommenced on Tuesday afternoon and is still continuing. Under cover of the darkness and the heavy cannonade the Russians made an attempt to take the place by assault. They attacked the town with great determination twice in succession, but were repulsed after two hours' sharp fighting. The fire of the Turks was murderous, mitrailleuses being used in defence of the points where a breach was thought most likely to be made. The Commandant of Rustchuk has been summoned to surrender, but had refused unconditionally, declaring that the place is sufficiently victualled to resist for three months. On the other hand, the Russians, regarding the fortress as a standing menace to their flank, have fully determined to take it, and probably will not make a serious attempt on the Balkans before it has been reduced.

The object of the Turkish flotilla which has been dispatched to the Sulina mouth of the Danube is to sink the barges which the Russians have placed there. Nothing is yet known here of the result of the operation.

With a small map, or plan, of the country between Erzeroum and Kars, which is presented in our Supplement, the reader will find some details of the serious events of the last three weeks in Asia. The Russian army, meeting that of Mukhtar Pasha in the mountainous district of the Soghanli Dagh, has been signally defeated, and forced to retreat to the Georgian frontier; while Kars has been relieved by the Turkish advanced guard. It is even said that the Czar has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenia, and great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. After his recent defeats General Melikoff tendered his resignation, and requested a court-martial in justification. A fortnight ago the Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to incur the responsibility of carrying out Melikoff's strategical operations. A flotilla is being formed at Baku and Derbent, on the Caspian Sea, to provide a new line of communications for the Russian army operating in Armenia, in case the Circassian insurgents, or the Turks, should obtain possession of that at present in existence. The towns of Ardahan and Bayazid, in Armenia, which were captured by the Russians at the beginning of the war, are now closely beleaguered by superior Turkish forces, and their surrender is expected; while Kars is relieved by the Turkish army; and Batoum, supported by the Turkish fleet, has repulsed every attack.

Sir Stafford Northcote has consented to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. The Premier is the present holder of the office, and the election will take place in November.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon was present at the experiments of electric lighting which took place at the Palais d'Industrie on Sunday evening. They were very successful, and the Marshal, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Magenta and his daughter, was much cheered by the crowd on leaving the building.

A report on the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was read to a full meeting of the committee last Saturday. The works are described as in a more forward state than the most sanguine anticipation could have predicted, and the building will certainly, it is said, be ready at the appointed time.

A deputation of members of Chambers of Commerce in the northern departments waited last Monday upon the President and several of his Ministers, urging that the existing treaties of commerce should be prolonged for several years. They were told, in reply, that no final resolution could be adopted before the meeting of the new French Chambers.

The Ministers held a Council on Tuesday, chiefly, it is said, for the purpose of selecting candidates at the coming elections. M. de Fourtou is actively preparing for the forthcoming elections. According to the *Moniteur*, he has requested the Prefects to furnish the Government without delay with information respecting the candidates who intend coming forward in their respective districts. The Prefects are to send in particulars with regard to the position occupied by these candidates, their influence, their present and former political attitude, and so forth. They are also instructed to prevent, as far as lies in their power, the appearance of several Conservative candidates in one arrondissement. From those candidates who accept its support the Government only requires that they should stand upon the ground of the Constitution and social Conservatism, and should countersign Marshal MacMahon's manifesto.

The Mayors of Amboise and Tours have been dismissed from their posts; but it does not appear that the town councils have been dissolved, as was the case at Perpignan. The Radical newspaper *Le Peuple* was seized on Tuesday. It is believed that the seizure was due to the publication of an article accusing the Government of meditating a coup-d'état.

M. Gambetta has been presented with a gold watch by some Frenchmen who have left Alsace-Lorraine and settled in Switzerland. In his reply to their address M. Gambetta referred to the coming elections, and declared that he and his friends were in no way uneasy as to their results. "We have to vanquish peaceably," he said, "by the aid of the voting-urn, the last undertaking of the three or four parties who have already been condemned so often by France, but who will not resign themselves to that condemnation. Rest assured that we shall accomplish this task. There is no kind of uneasiness as to the issue of the struggle, no kind of trouble to be feared, no illegal impulses to be apprehended. We are so sure of victory, so confident in the future, that we shall give nobody an excuse to resort to violence. But when we shall have given these proofs of authority and power, and the verdict of the ballot-box is pronounced, everything will be restored to its legitimate and natural place."

The Ministry of War announces that a number of soldiers will this year be placed at the disposal of agriculturists for the purposes of the harvest. The persons employing them will have to pay a sum varying in different parts of the country from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per day.

ITALY.

The Pope received the officers and crew of the American frigate Gettysburg, now lying off Civita Vecchia, on the 6th inst. There were several Protestants among them. His Holiness having permitted those present to kiss his hand, addressed them in affectionate terms, his words being translated into English by Cardinal Howard.

The Chamber of Representatives adjourned on Saturday for an indefinite period.

At the Roman Civil Court a lawsuit as to the succession of the late Cardinal Antonelli's property is proceeding.

Philippe de Angelis, the senior of the Cardinal priests at the Vatican, died recently, in his eighty-sixth year, having belonged to the Sacred College nearly forty years.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on Saturday passed, by a majority of 73 to 22 votes, the bill on electoral frauds which was sent back to the Chamber from the Senate. Five members abstained from voting. The Chamber then adjourned sine die.

SPAIN.

The Budget has been agreed to in Congress by 121 votes against 25. In the course of the debate Senor Canovas del Castillo, the President of the Council, said the financial situation was improving. The Government had been able to abandon the system of raising loans to pay the coupons. The Literary and Artistic Copyright Bill has been adopted.

The Senate has approved the bill for the payment of the floating debt.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Coblenz on Sunday from Ems.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Varzin last Saturday. Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, had an interview with him the previous day.

An official decree was issued in Berlin on Monday prohibiting the export of horses across the frontiers of Germany.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, it is the intention of the Prussian Government to issue a new loan in the course of the autumn to provide funds for fresh public works.

The Bavarian Landtag was opened last week by Prince Luitpold, for the King. The business before it is unimportant.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Pesth that the Hungarian Diet has adjourned to Sept. 15.

In a sitting of the Hungarian Quota Committee a resolution has been adopted recording the fruitlessness of the negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian sub-committees, those bodies having on their part decided to adhere to their respective views upon the question of customs and drawbacks.

AMERICA.

There has been more fighting between the United States troops and the Indians in Idaho. A regiment has been ordered up from the south to operate against the Indians.

The town of Pensaukee, in Wisconsin, was struck by a terrible whirlwind on Sunday. Only three houses were left standing. There were eight persons killed and twenty injured, and two others are missing.

The Secretary of State has received 7000 applications for American Consulships abroad, while only one vacancy exists, that at St. Paul, Loanda, Africa, which nobody wants.

INDIA.

Telegrams of Wednesday's date from Bombay announce the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that Bombay famine reports for the week ended June 28 give the number on the relief works as 322,927,

being 33,751 less than in the previous week. The total decrease in a fortnight has been about 70,000. The general state of the people is decidedly better, and it is hoped that all cause of anxiety will soon cease. In Madras the prospects are less cheerful than in Bombay, but are apparently improving. The number on the works and receiving gratuitous relief is still over a million and a quarter, and the continued rise in prices in some places causes anxiety. The supreme Government, however, expresses the opinion that this rise is not excessive, and considers it, on the whole, fortunate that rates are keeping up, and thus encouraging the importation of food by private trade.

The total amount of the tenders for the Indian loan of 25,000,000 rs. was 33,250,000 rs. The average rate of allotment was 96 7-16. Allotments were made in full to all applicants at and above the minimum price.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the harvest prospects in Russia are very favourable.

The appointment of Colonel Sir W. D. F. Jervois, now Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia and its dependencies, has been gazetted.

Stringent measures were adopted against the Colorado beetle at Mülheim, near Cologne. The infected potato-fields, having been covered with sawdust, were drenched with petroleum and set on fire.

The Portuguese expedition for the exploration of Africa left Lisbon for Loanda last Saturday. The Minister of Marine and the members of the Lisbon Geographical Society were at the place of embarkation to take leave of the party.

In the last twenty-one years the Sydney Mint has coined and issued more than 37,000,000 sovereigns; and the Melbourne Mint has coined and issued nearly 7,000,000 sovereigns since it was opened to the public in 1872. These two branch Mints together coined and issued last year 3,737,000 sovereigns, which is a larger number than the sovereigns coined in the year at the Mint in London.

The iron Clyde-built ship Roxburghshire, 929 tons, Captain Christie, sailed from the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, on the 5th inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland, with the following number of emigrants on board: 114 single men, fifty-seven single women, sixty-four married people, forty-three children between the ages of twelve and one, and four infants.—The Forfarshire, 1238 tons, Captain Brown, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 6th inst., for Port Adelaide, with 401 emigrants, among whom were seventy-nine single female domestic servants.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The last meeting of the Fox Club this season took place last Saturday at the Ship, Greenwich.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday, decided to reduce the minimum rate of discount to 2 per cent.

A garden party, concert, and ball for the benefit of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was held at the almshouses, Walham-green, on Tuesday.

Speech-day at Christ's Hospital has been fixed for Wednesday next, the 18th inst. The proceedings will begin at two p.m. punctually. The Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes.

The Welsh Miners' Fund at the Mansion House, amounting to £4445, was finally appropriated on Wednesday afternoon. It will be distributed by the Lord Mayor at Pontypriid on Friday, Aug. 3.

The Shah of Persia has presented an assortment of modern textiles, consisting of carpets, patchwork embroidery, and other specimens of the woven fabrics of Persia, to the South Kensington Museum.

The Court of the Clockmakers' Company have voted £100 towards the effort being made to increase the endowment fund of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum, New Southgate. £1400 has already been raised out of £2000, the amount the committee desire to realise.

The annual fête of the National Temperance League took place on Tuesday in the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. It was followed by a concert and a public meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, over which Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., presided.

Lord Harrowby presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at which the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester, Lord Sherborne, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. John Ruskin, and Mr. Harrison Weir were amongst the speakers.

A sanitary institute for Great Britain was inaugurated on the 5th inst. by a meeting at the Royal Institution, presided over by the Duke of Northumberland, when Dr. Richardson read an address upon the future of sanitary science. In the evening the council of the new society entertained the foreign associates at dinner.

The annual fête in connection with the King Edward Certified Industrial School—which has been established for the reception, education, and training for domestic service of young girls dealt with by the magistrates under the Industrial Schools Act, and for other helpless and destitute cases—took place on Wednesday at Oak Lodge, Highgate, the residence of Mr. H. R. Williams, the treasurer to the charity.

The *Gardener's Magazine* contains "a complete audit of City trees," accompanied with notes and an essay on City trees and gardens generally. It appears that Mr. Shirley Hibberd has been wandering about the City counting and comparing; and the results of his labours are certainly remarkable. He tells us there are 1200 fine trees within the boundaries of the City, and, in addition, over 2000 under-shrubs. The plane and the lime occur most frequently.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the adjourned debate on the Sunday opening of the school playgrounds was resumed and concluded. The result was the rejection of Mr. Sydney Buxton's amendment in favour of Sunday opening by two votes to one, and the adoption of the original motion for the opening of the playgrounds during certain hours after school every weekday.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was agreed that the engineer should be instructed to report to the Board the places on the River Thames, within the metropolis, where inundations are likely to occur from high tides, and also to supply an estimate of the outlay requisite to make such alterations as will prevent future damage to property from overflow of water. The question was also referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee, that they may consider and report upon it.

Mr. Sergeant Cox presided at the anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions amounted to about £420.

The magnificent mansion built for Mr. Albert Grant, facing Kensington-gardens was, with the seven acres of ground surrounding it, submitted for sale by auction by Messrs. Driver, at the Mart, yesterday week. There was a large attendance; but, as a matter of course, only a few bidders. The first offer was £50,000; and biddings advanced by sums of £1000 to £55,000, and then by sums of £5000 to £165,000, beyond which the auctioneers could obtain no further bidding. It was announced that the property was bought in.

An addition has been made to the number of "coffee palaces" open to the public in London by the conversion of a public-house in a thickly-populated neighbourhood near Latimer-road, Notting-hill. Lord Chancellor Cairns, who took part in the opening of the new establishment on Saturday last, remarked that those who simply sought by legislation to prevent men from resorting to public-houses and indulging in intoxicating liquors had not attended sufficiently to the necessity of providing attractive substitutes.

Vice-Chancellor Malins was a witness on Monday before the Select Committee on the Companies Acts. He described the abuses to which the limited liability system was liable, and, in suggesting means whereby these might be guarded against, expressed the opinion that it was impossible to protect the public from fraud by legislation, the devices for the obtaining of money being so great and the ingenuity of man so considerable. He thought that original shareholders should be obliged to pay a deposit on application for shares, and a further deposit on allotment.

A fire, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred on Monday night, on the premises of Mr. Heidenreich, a walking-stick manufacturer, in Little Britain. The fire was discovered by two boys, who gave an alarm. The fire-escape from the General Post Office was taken to the spot immediately, but the house was already a mass of flames. Several attempts were made to rescue the people in the upper stories, who were cut off from all means of escape, the staircase and the windows being in flames. They were, however, unsuccessful; and, the roof falling in, the inmates were buried in the ruins. When the fire was put out the bodies of Mrs. Halstead and her two children, aged seven years and one year and four months respectively, and a young woman, name unknown, were discovered. Mr. Heidenreich, who lived on the ground floor, escaped with slight injuries.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cobden Club was held in the rooms of the Century Club last Saturday—Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in the chair. The report alluded to the work of the committee during the past year, with a view to promote free trade in the colonies and in foreign countries. The committee looked to the development of international commerce as an important step towards a reduction of armaments, which they do not despair of accomplishing after the settlement of the Eastern Question. A communication had been opened with the honorary members of the club in the United States with a view to their moving the Government to accept their declaration of Paris. From 1866 to the present time the club had distributed 285,000 volumes. The chairman said he had reason to believe that there was the dawn of an improved state of things in the United States on the free-trade question. In the colonies he was convinced that sound opinion was spreading. Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., believed the club was doing good work. The report was adopted and the committee re-elected.

Last week 2220 births and 1322 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 and the deaths 72 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 23 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 96 from diarrhoea. These deaths were 73 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Notwithstanding the recent cool temperature, the fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the five previous weeks had risen from 13 to 50, further increased to 96 last week, of which 80 were of infants under one year of age; this number, however, was 34 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths: 50 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 10 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 12 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

A recent writer on medical relief in London says:—"It is quite possible to prevent the abuse of charity and to make provision for the health of the working classes and their families upon the principle of mutual assurance." We are quite of this opinion, and believe that something should be done in this direction, as we have been startled to find that a million persons—a fourth part of the wage-earning classes of London—obtain gratuitous medical advice and relief annually. This, of course, is exclusive of the ample provision made by the Poor-Law Board, at the expense of the ratepayers, for the pauper class. Moreover, it appears that with the growth of population this abuse of charity is on the increase. Surely some limit should be set to the endurance of the medical profession in this important matter. Means must be devised whereby a great part of the present gratuitous service may be systematised and brought into more reasonable proportions, and made remunerative. With this feeling, we gladly notice a scheme on the self-supporting or co-operative system of medical relief about to be set on foot by Mr. Jabez Hogg, who has for more than a quarter of a century given his services to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. He intends to open a hospital for the treatment of eye diseases for that class of persons able and willing to make a moderate return for the surgical skill and advice received. Thus, patients of the working class will have an opportunity afforded them of securing for a small payment what the more opulent class obtains by consulting the medical man at home.

The Wigtownshire Railway, which traverses the region which goes by the name of the Machars, from Newton-Stewart to Whithorn, was opened for traffic on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone has been informed, in answer to a memorial sent by him to the Premier, that the sum of £300 from the Royal Bounty Fund will be applied for the benefit of the widow and family and mother of David Greenhill, who lost his life last January by falling down a dry dock at Sheerness.

The twenty-third annual excursion of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society took place on the 5th inst. The party proceeded to Pevensey, where Mr. G. D. Sawyer, the president of the society, read a paper on Pevensey Castle. Hurstmonceux was then visited, and a paper was read by the Rev. G. H. Cross on Hurstmonceux Castle. From Hurstmonceux a move was made to Hailsham, where dinner was partaken of. The party returned to Brighton after a very enjoyable outing.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW BELGIAN GALLERY.

The most remarkable work in this very interesting collection, the "Inaugural Exhibition" of which has just been opened at 112, New Bond-street, is without doubt the large picture called "The Break of Day" (A l'Aube), by M. Charles Hermans. This indubitably fine production has already been exhibited in Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg. In the capital of Belgium the painting was included in the Triennial Exhibition of 1875, and gained for the artist the cross of the Order of Leopold. The curators of the New Belgian Gallery have sought to deprecate any possible adverse criticism concerning the peculiar subject chosen by M. Hermans by pointing out that "Break of Day" conveys a "moral lesson;" while the artist himself is of opinion that "scenes of everyday life afford as legitimate matter for historic painting as those drawn from the annals of bygone periods." We entirely agree with M. Hermans; and, unless we are mistaken, a certain English painter by the name of William Hogarth held precisely the same opinion more than a hundred years ago. "Break of Day" is substantially a scene from the "Modern Rake's Progress;" and when we say that it represents a foreign gentleman of very dissolute mien, in full evening dress, seemingly labouring under an excess of champagne, coming out of a *bal masqué* in the most questionable company, while his degradation is sorrowfully watched by a venerable and virtuous artisan who is apparently related either to the profligate or to his disreputable companions, quite enough has been said about the theme on which M. Hermans has pictorially discoursed. If the propriety of his "Moral Lesson" be questioned, he may appeal to the popularity long enjoyed by M. Gustave Doré's colossal picture of the gambling saloon at Baden-Baden—a picture which has so long formed one of the attractions of the Doré Gallery, and without, to all appearance, shocking anybody in particular. From an artistic point of view, however, M. Hermans may safely challenge criticism. His picture is distinguished by splendid drawing, powerful modelling, great breadth of effect, and intensely dramatic expression. There are numerous other works of brilliant merit but of smaller dimensions ("Break of Day" is an enormous work, and the figures approach life size) in the New Belgian Gallery. Specially noticeable among these are M. Gabriel Max's "Scene in Tuscany" (3), a glowing effect in colour; M. Charles Landelle's "Christian Mother" (10), and M. Karl Bloch's "Poor Musician." The celebrated M. Charles Gussow sends a forcible *genre* picture, "The Artilleryman's Story of the Battle" (58), full of excellent qualities, and comprising a wonderfully well painted head of an old woman. M. F. R. Unterberger contributes a superb view of "The Gulf of Salerno" (66), and there are some beautiful atmospheric effects in M. Deu Duyt's "Sunset after a Storm." M. A. Dorgelas's "Ship in the Snow" (71) is a tenderly executed little scene of child-life, in the approved manner of Edouard Frère; while M. Charles Heffner reminds us very pleasantly indeed of David Cox in a "View near Blisworth" (113). Full of delicate treatment and poetic feeling likewise is M. J. J. Destree's "Coast near Ostend." Finally, we may sincerely commend the splendour of the colour and boldness of execution displayed in M. E. Richter's "Choosing a Shawl" (89), and in his larger and equally meritorious one, "The Fortune Teller."

To the brilliant assemblage of works of art in the galleries of the Fine-Art Society in New Bond-street, where Miss Elizabeth Thompson's four battle-pieces still continue their successful career of exhibition, there has been recently added a very admirable painting in oil by Miss Adele Hillyar. It is a view, on a large scale, of Hamoaze and the Dockyards, Devonport, from Mount Edgcumbe. The scene depicted is in itself naturally panoramic, and one of the most beautiful that even the beautiful county of Devon can present. Miss Hillyar has made the utmost of the superb materials at her disposal; and the result is a most charming transcript of sylvan and maritime scenery, unsurpassed, perhaps, anywhere in Europe, save in the view of Naples from the Chiaja Santa Lucia, and of Cadiz, "the ship of stone," from San Fernando. Constantinople must not enter into such comparisons, Stamboul being *sui generis* and unique. Miss Hillyar must be congratulated, first on her excellent draughtsmanship; next on the great command over the difficulties of aerial perspective which she has displayed; and, finally, on the purity and brightness of the colour which suffuses the entire picture. The foreground is full of mellow tints; the trees and foliage are delicately but characteristically defined; and the bird's-eye vista of distant Devonport, with its building-slips, factories, and magazines, is worthy, in the dexterity of its perspective limning, of the late J. B. Pyne, the great master of "things seen from afar off."

A series of permanent photographs of select pictures in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition is presented in a handsome volume published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. It is called "The Royal Academy Album," for 1877, being the third annual publication of this kind; and is fully equal to its predecessors, both in the excellence of the works of art chosen for reproduction, and in the qualities of the photographic execution, which is done by the Woodbury-type process. Mr. Samuel Jennings, F.L.S., is Editor of the collection, which includes forty plates from the recently exhibited pictures by Messrs. Ansdell, Sant, Alma Tadema, F. Goodall, C. W. Cope, R. Redgrave, Sidney Cooper, J. Pettie, E. W. Cooke, J. C. Horsley, P. Graham, Pettie, Eames, Marks, Dobson, Herkomer, Burgess, Oakes, Hayes, and others, with sculpture by Messrs. Calder Marshall and T. Woolner. These names are a sufficient recommendation of the volume.

The picture by the Dutch painter Franz Hals, in the Town-hall at Haarlem, of an assembly of the officers of the Archers of St. Adrian's Order, in the ancient times of their municipal chivalry, has been commended as the best work of that artist, and is of some historical interest. An oleograph reproduction of this painting has been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., of Fleet-street. It would be a suitable ornament for a library or study, where Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic" has an honoured place on the bookshelves.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in their twentieth annual report, which is dated May 5, 1877, state that during the past year thirty-two donations have been received. These include portraits of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., painted by Sir Martin Archer Shee, R.A.; of Sir Edwin Landseer, sketched in pen-and-ink by Sir Francis Grant; of Miss O'Neill, the actress, afterwards Lady Becher, painted in 1815 by J. Masquerier; of Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, painted by Sir Francis Grant; and twenty-five portraits of Judges and other eminent members of the legal profession, which recently decorated the walls of the hall and dining-room of Serjeants' Inn, and have been presented to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery by the Society of Judges and Serjeants-at-Law. The donations also include three medallions of Queen Mary I., Philip II. of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth, presented by Mr. George Scharf.

The purchases during the year have been twenty-four in number. Among them are portraits of the Rev. Edward Irving; Thomas Gray, the poet; James Hogg; Rachael Wriothesley, widow of Lord William Russell, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Princess Mary, afterwards Queen Mary I.; Mary, Queen of Scots, painted during her captivity at Sheffield, in 1587; Angelica Kauffman, painted by herself; Anne Oldfield, the celebrated actress; Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, the "old Pretender;" Prince Charles Edward Stuart, "the young Chevalier;" Cardinal York, the son of the old Pretender; a bronze bust of Oliver Cromwell; recumbent figures of King Edward II. and Robert, Duke of Normandy; portraits of James Barry, R.A. (1741-1806); Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward VI.; John Jackson, R.A., the portrait-painter (1778-1831); Richard Parkes Bonington, the painter (1801-1828); Robert Southey; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Charles Lamb; William Wordsworth; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Sir John Suckling.

The number of visitors to the gallery in 1876 was 103,252, which was a larger number than in any preceding year. The number of visitors on Whitsun Monday in 1876 amounted to 4409, against 2322 of 1875, and 1544 of the year before. On Boxing Day in 1876 the number of visitors was 2249, against 2837 of 1875, and 1128 of the year before. On Easter Monday last, April 2, the number amounted to 4534, against 4848 of last year and 4139 of the year before. The total number of persons who visited the gallery from its opening in Great George-street in 1859 to the end of last year was 676,336.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair. The annual report, which was read by Professor Donaldson, stated that the success of the students in the past year had been of a very satisfactory character, and that her Majesty had given an extra special mark of her Royal approbation by granting an additional sum of £10 to the Queen's scholarship and by purchasing two works from the selection sent for her inspection. A premium of £40 had again been awarded by the Lords of the Committee of Education to Miss Gann, the directress of the school, her name being fourth on the list of 138 competing schools. These premiums, it was intimated, were in future to be discontinued. In April, last year, 2034 drawings and models, the works of 238 students, were sent to South Kensington from the school. Five national awards have been won by students of the Female School of Art during the year—viz., National silver medals, by Ida Lovering and Florence Reason; national bronze medals, by Alice Hanslip and Emily Austin; and Queen's prize, by Rhoda Holmes and Gertrude Hamilton. These awards were won in competition with 138 schools of art, numbering 27,661 students. Of local awards the Queen's gold medal was awarded to Ida Lovering; and the Queen's scholarship—which, in consideration of the great merit of the successful candidates' works, was raised in value for the year from £30 to £50—was retained by Alice Hanslip. In the Local Science and Art Department Examination twenty-five students obtained third-grade prizes. The Gilchrist scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, was awarded to Miss Mary Ann Burnay. Miss Frances Harriett Newton retains a similar scholarship for the second year. Misses Alice Hanslip, Ida Lovering, and Catherine Benson have been elected students of the Royal Academy.

SCHOOLS.

Lord Sandon presided on Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace at the distribution of 4000 bibles and testaments given by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society to children attending the London board schools as prizes for proficiency in Scripture knowledge. During the proceedings hymns and songs were sung by upwards of 5000 children. Lord Sandon was accompanied by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Charles Reed, and several members of the School Board, Sir E. H. Currie, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the Rev. Dr. Manning (secretary of the Religious Tract Society), and others. Lord Sandon said he felt it was his duty to support Sir Charles Reed and the London School Board with all his power in promoting the excellent systematic religious teaching which they were furthering to the best of their power. This system of religious instruction was fully appreciated by parents; for, out of 150,000 children who were in the London board schools, less than one in a thousand had been withdrawn from the religious teaching, and this small proportion might very likely be accounted for by children belonging to the Jewish faith. He found that no fewer than 82,000 children had voluntarily come up for examination in Scripture knowledge. He could not help expressing an earnest hope—speaking in his private, not in his official, capacity—that all the boards of the country would see their way to follow the good example set them by the London School Board. The meeting was also addressed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Manning, and Mr. F. Peek, who was loudly cheered by the children and by the audience, which numbered about 37,000. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. A balloon ascent afterwards took place, and it was some hours before all the children had left the palace and the grounds.

The annual examination of scholars and distribution of prizes in connection with the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place the same day at Caterham, under the presidency of Mr. Holms, M.P. Great proficiency was shown by the children, and it was stated that no better proof could be given of the estimation in which the school was held than the fact that the boys readily obtained good situations.

Mr. Forsyth, M.P., briefly addressed an assembly at James's Hall last Saturday on the subject of education and the use of knowledge, and then handed to the students of the North London Collegiate Schools the prizes they had won.

By the invitation of Lady Burdett-Coutts, the whole of the Westminster Teachers' Association, to the number of 360, including elementary teachers of every denomination in the metropolitan division, visited the Alexandra Palace last Saturday. Luncheon was provided in the pavilion, the chair being taken by Mr. W. H. Baker, the president of the association, and Head Master of St. Stephen's School, Westminster, which was founded by her Ladyship in 1846. The health of Lady Burdett-Coutts was received with acclamation by the assembled teachers, after which they separated to enjoy the various amusements the palace afforded.

A bronze statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sunday-School system, is about to be erected by national subscription in his native town of Gloucester. The movement is promoted by the Sunday School Union.

Mr. Granville R. H. Somerset, Q.C., of the Oxford Circuit and the Parliamentary Bar, has been appointed Recorder of Gloucester, in place of the late Mr. Whitmore, Q.C. Mr. Somerset was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1851, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1868.



THE WAR: THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIANS, AT SIMNITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Prisons Bill—the cause of dreary sittings long drawn out in the Lower House—is quickly being disposed of in the Upper Chamber. All the clauses were agreed to in a very short time and the bill was reported yesterday week. The remainder of the sitting (of two hours and a half duration only) was occupied in the withdrawal by the Earl of Redesdale of his opposition to the clauses which the Government proposed to insert in certain private bills with the view of protecting the Post-Office telegraph-wires; and in the reappearance of “The Priest in Absolution,” this time in the form of a query put by Lord Oranmore to the Lord Chancellor as to whether his Lordship was aware when he appointed the Rev. E. H. Cross to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Lewes, that he was a member of the Holy Cross Society—to which the Lord Chancellor replied that he was not aware of the fact. A few bills were also passed through different stages.

Monday's sitting was mainly occupied in a discussion on the earldom of Mar. The Duke of Buccleuch gave rise to the debate. His Grace, having delivered himself of an almost interminable sentence embodying the meaning of his resolution, moved that the Earl of Mar should be placed on the roll of Peers of Scotland as claiming rank and precedence from 1565 instead of 1457. The Marquis of Huntly objected to the mode of procedure in the matter, and moved the previous question. Other noble Lords, including Lord Selborne and the Lord Chancellor, followed suit in urging their objections, and the Duke of Buccleuch did not persevere with his motion upon the Lord Chancellor undertaking to move for a Select Committee to consider the petition of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The latter course having been adopted, Earl Fortescue, in moving for a return of the Endowed School schemes, took occasion to criticise adversely the action of the Charity Commissioners, and even spoke of it as a cruel denial of justice to the lower middle-class schools. The Duke of Richmond defended the Charity Commissioners, but granted the returns. The Prisons Bill was then read the third time and passed.

On Tuesday Earl Beauchamp explained for the satisfaction of Lord Shaftesbury that, in using the Artisans Dwellings Act as a besom wherewith to sweep away certain unsavoury and unhealthy City tenements known as Blewitt's-buildings, no injustice had been done to the inhabitants. Suggestions of green glades and shady nooks noble Lords may be excused for longing for were then afforded to the fanciful: the New Forest Bill passed through Committee. The Duke of Somerset had intended to bear down upon the Government with a question as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible, but sheered off, the wind having been taken out of his sails by the somewhat tardy consent of the Admiralty to appoint a Committee of competent men to settle the vexed question to the satisfaction of the public, who might rely upon this practical jury (the Duke of Richmond assured his Grace) having full and authoritative data before them.

On Thursday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to thirty-two public and private bills, including the Public Works Loans Bill, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill, and the Prisons Bill. The Colonial Fortifications Bill was read the second time, and the New Forest Bill was read the third time and passed.

COMMONS.

If a recalcitrant few of the Committee of Supply strained at a gnat in the shape of the Army Reserve vote in the small hours of Tuesday week, they made amends the following Thursday by swallowing a veritable camel—close upon three millions for Army provisions and transport, £1,120,000 for warlike stores, £828,700 for works, £1,235,000 for widows' pensions, £1,005,200 for out-pensions, £1,000,000 for Regulars in India, besides the disputed £132,000 for Army Reserves, and many thousands for other military purposes. The House was, indeed, in a generous mood. Despite what Lord George Hamilton called the “cogent arguments” of Mr. Fawcett adverse to the East India Loan Bill, this measure for lending India five millions was read the second time without division. In the teeth of opposition on the part of Major O’Gorman and others—(“There’s not a man at the Irish Bar who would not jump at £2500 a year!” vociferated the mountainous member for Waterford)—several clauses of the Irish Judiciary Bill were agreed to. An arm-full of measures then rapidly passed through various stages. But, in Committee on Mr. Gregory’s Solicitors’ Examination Bill, the small Hibernian band, which made an obstinate stand against a strong majority for six long hours earlier in the week, again emphasized their virtuous aversion to the apothegm of their national bard, that

The best of all ways to lengthen your days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my boys.

The same old game of moving that progress should be reported was indulged in by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell, until Sir William Fraser could contain himself no longer, but sprang to his feet, and bluntly said the time had come when the Government ought to take steps to prevent a small minority from obstructing the business of the House. Progress was eventually reported on the motion of Mr. Gregory himself, and the House adjourned at close upon three in the morning.

Mr. Parnell has good reason for believing that there is much virtue in an “if.” One of the lively incidents which somewhat relieved the memorable long sitting of July 2-3 was the rising of Mr. Blake to reprove Mr. Parnell for the language he was reported to have used with regard to the House and the Speaker in a lecture delivered in Hatton-garden. But Mr. Parnell would seem to have couched his Hatton-garden animadversions in the subjunctive mood, under which he sought protection. Anyway, yesterday week the hon. member for Meath (savagely lampooned by Mr. John Tenniel in *Punch*'s porcine cartoon this week) pleaded “not guilty” to the charge of disrespect either to the Speaker or to the House, and defended his so-called obstructive conduct by his predilection for early hours. With wonted suavity, the Chancellor of the Exchequer threw oil on the troubled waters. The upholding of the dignity of the Speaker's office was advocated in a few earnest, apt words by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Blake expressed himself satisfied with the apology of Mr. Parnell, whom Mr. Biggar defended, and then the matter dropped. A desultory conversation on the course of study at the Greenwich Naval University was followed by an earnest appeal to the Government from both sides of the House to remove the doubt which existed as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible in the event of her unarmoured ends being destroyed in action. Captain Pim, who moved an amendment that it was inexpedient “to build any more vessels of the Agamemnon type until that class had been tried,” said he had seen the model of the Inflexible, and that on the slightest touch it would capsize. Mr. E. J. Reed repeated his objections to the Inflexible. The tale was taken up by Mr. Samuda, Sir J. Hay, and other hon. members; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be inexpedient to appoint a Select Committee on the subject to sit virtually in judgment on the Admiralty. At the same time, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the views of Mr. Reed

would be carefully weighed by the Government. Captain Pim then withdrew his motion. The removal of the British Fleet from the Piræus to Besika Bay was next commented on afresh by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Stafford Northcote, replying early in the evening to Mr. Gourley, had in his blindest tones—and Sir Stafford can be as bland and innocent as “that Heathen Chinee” himself when he pleases—assured the House that the British Fleet had been sent from the Piræus to Besika Bay because it was a more “convenient” and “central” station for the Admiral “to communicate, if necessary, with greater rapidity with her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, or with her Majesty's Government at home.” The Leader of the House, with commendable moderation of language, now repeated this statement for the benefit of Sir Wilfrid Lawson; and, in answer to the hon. Baronet's expression of a fear that the removal might be construed into a menace by Russia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer furthermore said he was sorry it should be supposed there was anything in the action of the Government which “would be taken by one or other of the contending Powers as a threat, a hint, or a warning.” In Committee at last on the Navy Estimates, the House agreed to a number of votes. Mr. E. Jenkins moved—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that, in view of the circumstances disclosed upon the proceedings, she will be graciously pleased to reinstate Captain Roberts in his rank in the Army.

Mr. Jenkins dwelt upon the alleged grievances of Captain Roberts and upon the animus which he asserted Colonel Lord John Tylour had exhibited towards Captain Roberts; but General Shute defended the gallant Colonel from the aspersions which had been cast upon him, and insisted that such conduct as Captain Roberts had been guilty of should not be sanctioned. Mr. Hopwood thought Captain Roberts had been treated unfairly, as did Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Forsyth, and Sir C. O’Loghlen. Mr. C. Bentinck, on the other hand, defended the Horse Guards in the matter; and Mr. Hardy endeavoured to throw oil on the troubled waters in a well-considered speech in which he confessed that the case was a painful one, but trusted that the House would not, “under feelings of natural kindness,” set itself against the decision of the court-martial. Mr. Jenkins's motion was rejected in the end by 137 votes to 72. The House was counted out whilst Mr. Whalley was vainly trying to introduce a motion antagonistic to “The Priest in Absolution.”

On Monday Mr. Whalley, nothing daunted by the non-success attending his strenuous efforts to have “The Priest in Absolution” anathematized or suppressed by the Government, was to the fore with a question as to whether the chaplains of H.M.S. Hector and Cambridge were members of the Holy Cross Society. Mr. Egerton answered in the negative. Various other questions having been replied to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer virtually ate his own words of the previous Friday. He informed Sir J. Hay that the Government had at length resolved to refer the question of the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible to a competent Committee not connected with the Admiralty. It is possible that when Mr. Lowther dilated upon the advantages of confederation in moving that the South African Bill should be read the second time, and approved Sir Theophilus Shepstone's policy in annexing the Transvaal, the representative of the Government reckoned without Mr. Courtney. That hon. member, in tones whose impressiveness few could hope to emulate, and with an affectation of wisdom that approached the sublime, resolutely set his face against the bill, likened Sir Theophilus Shepstone unto Shakespeare's “Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority,” could not agree with Mr. Froude, “who has unfortunately taken to politics,” and, deploring the annexation of the Transvaal Republic, moved the rejection of the measure. Sir Charles Dilke, in more modest terms, seconded the amendment. Sir Henry Holland and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen supported the bill, the second reading of which was ultimately agreed to by 81 to 19 votes. Mr. Cross, who had “personally visited” Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, defended that institution from the attacks of Mr. Rylands. Then arose a discussion on our Consuls in Bosnia. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre tried to fasten a charge of partiality for the Turks upon Consul Holmes by pointing out the discrepancies existing between his reports and those of Vice-Consul Freeman regarding the reported outrages on the insurgents in Bosnia. But Mr. Bourke easily succeeded in defending Consul Holmes to the general satisfaction of the House. One or two Irish members having dwelt with Milesian loquacity on the alleged grievance of a junior clerk who had been dismissed from the Irish Writ and Seal Office, General Shute, Colonel Mure, and Sir Henry Havelock protested against the favoritism shown to Colonel Wellesley in advancing his promotion by prolonging his appointment as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. In reply, Mr. Hardy urged that the prolongation of Colonel Wellesley's appointment was desirable in consequence of his knowledge of the Russian language. The usual variety of questions having been answered, Lord Sandon was about to deliver a statement explanatory of the Education votes, but desisted upon it being pointed out by Mr. Forster that he would be out of order in doing so before the Speaker left the chair. Mr. Samuelson thereupon seized the opportunity to introduce his motion, which was negatived, however, by 121 to 78. His resolution ran thus:—

That the English education code, by requiring that all students of training colleges receiving Government aid must reside within such colleges, a condition not imposed by the Scotch code, and by withholding from graduates of Universities the encouragement offered by the Scotch code to enter on the profession of elementary teachers, tends to increase the cost of the erection and maintenance of these colleges, and to diminish the number of duly qualified teachers.

Several hon. members—Sir John Lubbock, Mr. A. Mills, Lord F. Hervey, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Chamberlain, among others—then pointed out how the education code and the working of the Act might be improved; and to their criticisms and suggestions Lord Sandon gave conciliatory replies, prior to making his speech on the education vote in Committee of Supply. This speech Mr. Forster approved; and the vote was sanctioned, as was £224,789 for the Science and Art Department. Quick work was then made with certain measures, which were advanced a stage or so; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by a fruitless discussion of the following motion, introduced by Mr. Birley, but opposed by Sir George Campbell and Lord George Hamilton:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay.

The Scottish Church Rates Abolition Bill, moved on Wednesday by Mr. M'Laren, was negatived on the motion of Mr. M. Stewart by 204 votes against 143. Mr. Plunket afterwards moved the second reading of the Irish Peerage Bill, the object whereof was to extinguish what he ventured to call this anomalous class of peerages without disturbing any existing right; but Sir George Bowyer talked the bill out. The Habitual Drunkards Bill and the Scottish Marriage Bill were then withdrawn, the report of Supply was agreed to, and the Consolidated Fund (£20,000,000) Bill read the second time.

On Thursday, in answer to inquiries made by Mr. Ritchie and Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Bourke stated that reports of atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria and in Asia had been made to Mr. Layard by the Porte and to the Foreign Office by the Turkish Ambassador in London. The only other information on the subject was received through a telegram from the Consul at Trebizonde stating that a private letter had been received from Soukhoun Kalé, mentioning the expulsion of 1500 families who had been driven into the mountains by the Cossacks. The name of the writer, however, was not given, and the Government had no means of inquiring into the truth of the matter. Responding to an inquiry from Serjeant Sherlock, Mr. Cross stated that, although there was no evidence as yet to show that the suicide of the boy Gibbs, a scholar of Christ's Hospital, was induced by cruel treatment, he thought, in the interests of the public as well as in those of the school itself, a thorough investigation of all the facts connected with the unfortunate affair ought to be instituted, and the Government would give every assistance in the matter. Mr. Sullivan, by moving the adjournment of the House, seized the opportunity of registering his protest against the conduct of the Government in not taking into their own charge the Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill, or of furnishing their assistance towards passing that measure through its remaining stages in the present Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated as highly inconvenient, especially at that period of the Session, the raising of a discussion of this kind. Having detailed the proceedings that had taken place in reference to this bill, he denied that the Government were at all responsible for the conduct of the opponents of the measure; on the contrary, he asserted that they had acted in a fair and straightforward manner in respect to the question, and they were prepared to promote legislation on the subject on the lines they had already laid down. A discussion occupying nearly two hours followed, which was principally maintained by that section of the Irish representation that was known under the name of “Irreconcilables.” Mr. R. Smyth gave notice that early next Session he would move a resolution to the effect that the relations of the Government and of the House to this bill were such as to warrant expectations that the Government would, in the public interest, adopt early and effectual means for bringing about a settlement of the question. The Marquis of Hartington agreed with the Government that the discussion was inopportune, especially as the time was not far distant when there would be an opportunity of considering the whole question of the conduct of the Government with regard to legislation generally. He, however, regretted that the Government had not promised to take the measure under discussion into their own hands, and he hoped that before the end of the Session they would give a pledge either that they would give the bill their hearty support or deal with the matter themselves in some other form. After one more illustration of the disunion of the Irish members upon this question, the motion for the adjournment of the House was withdrawn. Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply, when the vote of £288,782 to complete the sum of £488,782 for public education in Scotland, after being subjected to considerable criticism, was agreed to.

SPELLING REFORM.

The Select Committee of the London School Board on spelling reform have drawn up an amended memorial to the Committee of Council on Education. It states that as the memorialists ask for inquiry by Royal Commission they do not deem it desirable to anticipate the result of it by suggesting the methods of spelling that may best remove the anomalies of which all complain. But they have no hesitation in indicating the conditions that any acceptable method must satisfy. They have no desire that a new style of spelling should be enforced on the whole community; or that anything should be done which shall make the study of our literature more difficult, or lessen the value of books printed on the present system. As educators, approaching the subject on its practical side, they seek chiefly to secure greater simplicity and consistency, to minimise anomalies, and yet, at the same time, to preserve whatever is helpful to knowledge and thought. The memorialists hope that such a result would follow an official inquiry, and they have the conviction that the best solution of the difficulties which beset the whole subject of spelling will be found in attending to the practical purpose they have in view. They submit as questions well worthy the consideration of the education department and of a Royal Commission—1, the removal of any regulations that at present impede the introduction of new methods of teaching the ordinary English reading and writing; 2, the various plans suggested for reforming the spelling itself, with a view to determine what system would secure the greatest amount of benefit with the least inconvenience; 3, whether it is desirable to attempt a partial reform, retaining whatever is valuable as suggesting the etymological affinities of words, or a thoroughly reformed spelling for optional use alongside of our present system; 4, the best means of giving official sanction to any improvement that may be decided upon.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The eighth annual exhibition of window plants grown within the City was held on Tuesday in the gardens of Finsbury-circus. Mr. George Cornish obtained the Royal Horticultural Society's silver medal for the best plant; bronze medals being awarded to Mr. E. Cossons, Mr. George Lucas, and Miss Annie Davis. These and the other prizes were distributed later in the evening by the Duchess of Westminster, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded her Grace, on the motion of the Rev. W. Rogers, the same being acknowledged by the Duke of Westminster, who suggested that the churchyards and the open spaces of the metropolis might be better utilised than they were by turning them into gardens such as those they were in, and that they might be thrown open to the public.

By the permission of the Duke of Argyll, a flower show for children, which presented many features of novelty and interest, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the beautiful grounds of Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. The weather being splendidly fine there was a large and fashionable attendance, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) distributed the prizes to the successful children. The performances of a juvenile band added to the liveliness of the proceedings.

A similarly interesting gathering took place in the gardens of Grosvenor House, where there was a show of flowers by the children of the schools of St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Mark's, Hanover, Curzon, and Grosvenor Schools. The Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes, and addresses were given by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. Capel Cure.

As a preliminary to his forthcoming second attempt to swim across the Channel, Professor Cavill on Wednesday undertook to swim from Southampton to Southsea. He started at ten minutes past two, and gave up opposite Haslar Hospital at twenty minutes past nine, having swam about twenty miles.

THE MAGAZINES.

In addition to its pair of fictions, of which Mr. Blackmore's continues very fresh and bright, with repeated striking turns and sparkling eddies in the narrative, the *Cornhill* contains an unusual number of those lively papers, half-way between seriousness and persiflage, to which it is principally indebted for its distinctive character. To this class belong the half-earnest, half-ironical vindications of two much-decried classes, Philistines and idlers, in both of which an unexpected number of redeeming traits are pointed out. To another class belongs another apology, "E. W. G.'s" plea for exotic forms of metre, illustrated by some remarkably graceful examples from his own pen, especially one attesting his ability to achieve the most difficult of any, "the rolling and mounting music of the chant royal." The forms selected for illustration are exclusively derived from French literature, and we accordingly find no notice of the Italian sestina, the most beautiful and one of the most artificial of all; the Sicilian octave, admirable for the expression of detached thoughts unequal to the dignity and compass of the sonnet; or that paragon of complication, the Malay *pontoun*, of which Mr. John Payne's and Mr. Austin Dobson's are likely to be for long the only English specimens. An equally agreeable essay on the Japanese miniature ode acquaints us with antipodal form of composition whose speciality lies in its simplicity and brevity, and where the difficulty is to embody a thought worthy of poetic expression in thirty-one syllables. Judging from the specimens given, the Japanese bards seem equal to the task; and their terse quatrains—startling in their quaintness and abruptness, but always profoundly right—exhibit many of the qualities of the national pictorial art. Professor Ward's narrative of his trip to Delphi is full of interest; and Mr. Proctor subjects the planet Mars to a scrutiny which results unfavourably as to his capacity for maintaining life. The parched aspects of his terra firma, and the apparent shallowness of his oceans, are relied upon as indications that he is gradually drying up.

Macmillan offers nothing of especial interest if we except Mr. J. H. Fyfe's sagacious remarks on modern diplomacy, and Dr. Hueffer's analysis of the pretty, but not over moral, Provençal romance of "Flamenco." A Russian account of the Asiatic seat of war, translated by Major Wavell, is rather statistical than military. Sir Gilbert Scott rejoins vigorously to the protests against the destructive restoration of ancient churches which have recently made themselves heard in so many quarters. There are, no doubt, two sides to this as to every question; but Sir Gilbert's statements are necessarily *ex parte*. Mr. Fleay boldly ascribes the authorship of "Romeo and Juliet" to Peele—an apparent paradox, maintained with considerable ingenuity, partly on metrical considerations, partly from the peculiarities of the second quarto, which are asserted to betray traces of Shakespeare's revision of another's work.

Fraser opens with a valuable criticism on Dr. Schliemann's Trojan discoveries from the pen of Mr. W. Simpson, one of the few men qualified for the task alike by archaeological knowledge and by a personal investigation of the locality. Mr. Simpson considers that Dr. Schliemann has underrated the force of the evidence in favour of the Bounarbashi site, while admitting that the claims of Hissarlik are still the strongest. A weighty objection has hitherto been the absence of any Cyclopean masonry, which, however, Mr. Simpson thinks he has himself observed in a spot where, he suggests, excavations may possibly be prosecuted with better results than even Dr. Schliemann's. He entirely disbelieves in any connection between the objects discovered by Dr. Schliemann and the tale of Troy or the court of Priam. Picturesque Bassano, famous for its associations with the tyrant Eccelino and Venetian art, is the subject of a very picturesque paper. "Quarter Sessions in Devonshire under Charles II." contains some curious particulars of the levy of the obnoxious impost of hearth money. Madame Mario-White's "experience of ambulances" is but the guise of a vindication of the Italian free corps' share in the unsuccessful campaign of 1866. The mysteries of betting and bookmaking are fully laid bare in an article devoted to them. The writer on British commerce indulges in the most gloomy vaticinations of the impending ruin of Brazil; and another economist makes out such a case against the remunerativeness of railway mineral traffic as to make us apprehend that the companies will by-and-by decline to bring any more coal to London.

"Mine is Thine" promises to be a welcome and characteristic addition to *Blackwood's* repertory of fictions, being distinguished by all their customary humour and pleasant effervescence of healthy animal spirits. The scene is laid on the Continent, and the saucy youth and the pompous old gentleman—types familiar to *Blackwood*—are treated with genuine *vis comica*. The continuation of "Pauline" is also excellent. An estimate of Heine as a man is surprisingly indulgent for *Blackwood*—too indulgent, indeed, for any quarter. Some notes on the Egyptian campaign in Abyssinia show clearly enough the hopeless nature of the undertaking, and the absolute necessity for such wild schemes of conquest being sternly discountenanced, if faith is to be kept with the public creditor.

The *Fortnightly Review* has a very noticeable article by M. de Laveleye, the eminent Belgian publicist, exhorting England to assume the administrative control of Egypt in her own interest and that of the world. He points out what is very clear, though English writers are shy of acknowledging it, that the success of our efforts to civilise India must ultimately bring about the emancipation of that country from foreign dominion, and recommends the acquisition of an African empire as a substitute. Indian affairs are also the theme of a contribution by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who denounces the recent alterations in the regulations for candidates for the Civil Service as a scheme conceived solely in the interest of Oxford. Mr. Goldwin Smith, without much originality, discusses the causes of the Liberal defeat; for which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in another paper, propounds local organisation as a panacea. The Duc de Broglie is severely judged as a mere backstairs intriguer in a vigorous paper from the pen of Mr. Frank Hill. We entirely disapprove of the tone and spirit of Professor Clifford's "Ethics of Belief," where really important truths, which might easily be so stated as to command general assent, are propounded with a gratuitous offensiveness which will render them unacceptable to everybody.

The *Nineteenth Century* is hardly up to its usual mark, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's contribution to the question of the day will be found especially disappointing. The larger portion, committed to paper a few years after the Crimean War, is almost superseded by the course of recent events; while the postscript betrays the hesitation of an expert who feels himself no longer fully at home in his subject. Mr. Grant Duff's analysis of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion is lively and spirited, and expresses some very good ideas, marred by that self-satisfaction from which Mr. Grant Duff can never entirely free himself. The Bishop of Gloucester endeavours to put the Ridsdale judgment into a more convincing shape than the Judges themselves were able to do, and pleads

for forbearance towards the offending clergy in terms which the latter will find more provoking than prosecution. Mr. Gladstone's rejoinder to Sir James Stephen is decidedly heavy reading, which is not the case with Mr. Crookes's reply to Dr. Carpenter on a personal question. The conclusion of Mr. F. Harrison's essay on the Soul and Future Life dispels the uncertainty in which the first part of his essay left his views on the latter topic. Sir Julius Vogel will have most Englishmen with him in deprecating the dismemberment of our colonial empire, but very few in maintaining that the secession of a colony ought to be prevented by force. Cardinal Manning concludes his papers on the Vatican Council, Mr. Froude continues his on Thomas à Becket, and Mr. Brassey begins a narrative of his recent voyage round the world.

Mr. Gladstone's paper in the *Contemporary Review* on Piracy in Borneo revives a controversy which has ceased to interest, and is chiefly remarkable for the amusing unconsciousness with which the writer delineates himself in trying to paint Sir James Brooke:—"His energies were extraordinary; his ideal was high; his affections were warm; his judgment was unsafe. He was by temperament and habit a man of very strong will, contemplating habitually objects good in themselves, but leaning to arbitrary modes of action." How like a certain ex-Premier, if he was all this! The Duke of Argyll's essay on "Morality in Politics" resolves itself into a plea for interference with Turkey to the extent of depriving her of Constantinople. At the same time, his Grace does not wish to give Constantinople to Russia, but what he would have he does not tell us. Dr. Wallace, in an able review of the present theological ferment in Scotland, directs attention to the intellectual affinity of Calvinism and Darwinism, implying that the former creed, if the position of its supporters in Scotland should become as untenable as circumstances seem to foreshadow, may pass without much violence into the latter. The gem of the number is Miss Julia Wedgwood's beautiful essay on the refined tenderness and large humanity which render Virgil a link between the ancient and the modern world.

The *Atlantic Monthly* commences a new story by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, "The Queen of Sheba," which promises well. There is also a good story by Miss Rose Terry Cooke. Mr. Russell Lavell and Mr. Cranch contribute short poems of considerable merit; and Mr. E. H. Knight continues his series of papers on the curiosities of the Philadelphia Exhibition, the subject this time being the musical instruments of savage nations. The most interesting among the miscellaneous contributions is General Garfield's "Century of Congress," an essay embodying several suggestions for constitutional reform.

The most important paper in *The Month* is a defence of the Jesuits against some recent assailants. The *Argonaut* has passed into the editorial management of the Rev. Paxton Hood, but preserves all its customary features.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, very lively and agreeable, the most entertaining, after Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," is perhaps Mr. Collett Sanders's amusing and at the same time really learned disquisition on asparagus. We may add as deserving of especial attention Miss Minnie Mackay's poem, "A Dream of Sappho," and Mr. R. H. Shepherd's account of the recent discovery of Charles and Mary Lamb's long lost "Poetry for Children," with numerous specimens of the work. "Proud Maisie," spirited and brilliant as ever, continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*. In *Belgravia*, which is much better this month than of late, we have to remark the continuation of Mr. J. Payne's tragicomic Chinese romance, a very good short story entitled "Frighted with False Fire," and Miss Kate Field's biography of Dr. Schliemann. The *Dublin University* promises well under its new management, and is especially noticeable for an able essay on ancient Egyptian religion, and a memoir, with a photographic portrait, of Dr. Birch, of the British Museum.

A new journal, under the title of "Industrial Art," has appeared this month. It is a monthly review of technical and scientific education at home and abroad, and is published at one shilling.

We have also to acknowledge the *St. James's Magazine*, *Good Words*, the *Charing-Cross Magazine*, *Cassell's Family Magazine*, the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, the *Poet's Magazine*, *Golden Hours*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Argosy*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Sunday at Home*, the *Garden*, *Gardener's Magazine*, *Science Gossip*, *Weekly Welcome*, and the *Leisure Hour*. Among the fashion magazines are the *Ladies' Treasury*, *Milliner and Dressmaker*, *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and the *Young Englishwoman*.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK HOUSE.

To the number of public buildings which have disappeared in the march of improvements during the last few years another former landmark of commerce will soon be added. The Dock House of the East and West India Dock Company, in Billiter-square, which has long occupied a prominent position in the minds of commercial men, its history being associated with the early career of many a merchant prince, will shortly be levelled, in order to make way for new avenues and approaches to the neighbourhood of Lime-street. The directors of the Dock Company have therefore erected in Billiter-street the handsome large building which is the subject of our illustration, and which is to supply the place of the one about to be removed. The foundation-stone was laid on Dec. 6 last by Mr. Percival Bosanquet, chairman of the board, in the presence of Sir William J. W. Baynes, Bart. (deputy-chairman), Messrs. Alexander, Ewing, Hankey, Hawthorn, Hill, Kingston, Lambert, Manning, Neilson, Powell, Robertson, Schuster, Wigram, Willis, Lidderdale, and Campbell, (directors), Mr. J. L. Du Plat Taylor (secretary), and Messrs. Bailly, Parton, Manning, Clark, Aslat, Sheppy, Harrison, Dring, and other leading officials. Mr. A. Manning, engineer of the Dock Company, is the architect; and Messrs. Merritt and Ashby are the builders. The new edifice comprises all the offices and other accommodation required for the extensive and increasing town business of this eminent company, which owns four great docks, besides their tributaries, and several extensive ranges of warehouses. The new Dock House is an important addition to the street architecture of the city of London.

Mr. W. J. Thoms, writing to *Notes and Queries*, says:—"In spite of all my inquiries I have failed in obtaining any evidence of Mr. Morgan's age; but information has reached me that the reported centenarian banquet at Richmond on May 21 has been declared to be a hoax."

When the Lord Mayor took his seat in the justice-room of the Mansion House last Saturday there was not a single prisoner on trial, and the Chief Clerk, in accordance with custom on such occasions, presented his Lordship with a pair of white gloves.—Lord Chief Baron Kelly received a pair of white gloves on the same day, for the same reason, at Dolgelly from the High Sheriff of Merioneth, and in accepting them said it was the first time during a long judicial career that he had received such a present.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Taken as a whole, the proceedings at Newmarket last week were sadly deficient in interest, and the racing on the Thursday and Friday may be dismissed in a very few lines. A capital field of thirteen contested the Chesterfield Stakes, yet such was the private reputation of Childeric, a dark colt by Scottish Chief—Gertrude, in Lord Falmouth's stable, that odds were laid upon him. He proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him; still his backers were on thorns until the numbers went up, as he only beat the Emily filly by a head, after a tremendous finish. It must be admitted, however, that he is still very backward, and it seems the general impression that he is the best two-year-old that has run during the present season. Scottish Chief thus takes the honours both in the July and Chesterfield Stakes, as Strathfleet, the winner of the former race, is also by Mr. Blenkiron's recent purchase. The match between the Prince of Wales's Arab horse Alep and Lord Strathnairn's Avowal, over the B.C., was the chief attraction of the Friday, and, for the first time, the Princess of Wales honoured Newmarket with her presence. Odds varying from four to two to one were laid on Alep; but we fancy "the wish was father to the thought," as it has been proved over and over again that Arabs have no chance with our horses, and the hitherto unbeaten Alep struggled home some forty lengths behind his very moderate opponent. We trust that it will not be long before the Prince's colours are seen again in public, and that on the next occasion he will have a more worthy representative.

In spite of the inducement of added money to the amount of nearly £4000, the Liverpool meeting has not been a genuine success this season, the fields being far smaller than the enterprising lessees had every right to expect. The result of the rich St. George Stakes seemed to dispose of any chance that Strathmore was supposed to have for the St. Leger, as Winchester beat him easily. Birdie displayed unsuspected staying powers in the Mersey Stakes, and inaugurated a series of successes for Lord Lonsdale, who won four races on Tuesday and Wednesday. Those who saw Trappist canter home under the welter weight of 9st. 10lb. in the Molyneux Cup could scarcely believe him to be the same horse who had "toiled in vain" behind Springfield at Newmarket last week, and the form of the latter seems more marvellous than ever. There were two pleasant days' racing at Winchester, where the crack jockey, James Goater, filled the post of clerk of the course; but the various events demand no special comment.

Continuing our remarks on the sales of blood stock at Newmarket last week, we note that ten yearlings bred at the Mentmore Stud made the capital average of 415 gs., though the premier of the lot was Danby, by King Tom—Bay Rosalind, who was knocked down at 700 gs. An average of 244 gs. for nine from the Bonehill establishment hardly represents their value, and St. Bruno, a grand-looking bay colt by Musket from Monaca, was decidedly cheap at 920 gs. In the evening there was only a scanty attendance; still an own brother to that genuine stayer, Challenge, excited a good deal of competition, and eventually fell to the Duke of Hamilton's bid of 700 gs. Proceedings were very dull on the Friday, when the chief feature of interest was the disposal of the stud of Mr. A. Baltazzi, who, however, did not offer the mysterious Kisber. John Day (2650 gs.) sold well; but we do not think that Ceruleus (1050 gs.) made as much as was generally anticipated.

Lord Hartington was elected, at the last meeting of the Jockey Club, steward, in the place of the late Admiral Rous. The stewards suggested that the club should consider what form a memorial to the late Admiral Rous should take, so that the club might mark their sense of respect for the memory of one whose loss they so deeply felt. The motion was carried, and a committee appointed, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, he having been present at the meeting.

The fine dry weather of the last few days makes wickets play unusually true, and large scores have been the order of the day all over the country. In the third match between Gentleman and Players, which came off at Princes', the former team won by nine wickets. Mr. G. F. Grace (134) batted splendidly, and he was ably assisted by Messrs. W. W. Read (72), F. M. Buckland (50), and H. G. Tylecote (not out, 37). Ulyett (53 and 118) did yeoman service for the Players. The match between Notts and Lancashire was a very curious one, as the former team could do nothing with the bowling of M'Intyre and Watson—unchanged throughout the two innings—and were all disposed of twice for the aggregate of 135, leaving Lancashire to score a very meritorious victory by 191 runs. This week Kent has beaten Sussex by ten wickets, a result mainly due to the batting of Messrs. F. Penn (61) and W. Foord-Kelcey (74), and the fine bowling of Hearn, who took eleven wickets. Middlesex v. Notts, for the benefit of Hewitt, proved a great batsman's match. Oscroft (43), Shrewsbury (54), Daft (96), and Flowers (43) greatly assisted the Notts team to a victory by ten wickets; and, on the other side, Messrs. A. J. Webbe (62), H. R. Webbe (63), and I. D. Walker (34 and 89) gave the scorers plenty of work. As might have been expected, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets, W. Riggley (25 and 57) batting very well for the losers; but the other side were too strong, as Myers (not out, 45), Greenwood (not out, 35), Lockwood (45), and Emmett (70) all "came off."

The annual meeting held by the All-England Croquet Club to decide who is to bear the title of champion for the year came off last week at Wimbledon, and was even more successful than the other tournaments which have already been held this year. Five Englishmen entered, and against them came two Scotchmen and two Irish players, who had never before competed for the championship. Mr. Eveleigh carried off the big prize; and the second fell to Mr. Ogle Moore, one of the Irish competitors. For the ladies' championship there were two Wimbledon competitors, two from Brighton, two Scotch, and two from the west of England. The final round produced a grand fight between Miss K. Philbrick and Mrs. Davidson, who is lady champion both of the All-England and Brighton clubs. After five close games Miss Philbrick, last year's winner, succeeded in winning the rubber, and is therefore entitled to wear the champion locket for another year.

An open competition for lawn-tennis players has been held this week at Wimbledon, and at the Crystal Palace an archery fête, in which twenty-five clubs from various parts of the kingdom were represented; but neither was completed at the time we went to press with our early edition.

In a Channel race of yachts on Monday from Cowes to Havre, the Latona passed the flag-boat first; but Colonel Stirling's Rover, 100 tons smaller, came in so soon after, that, with the time allowance, she was declared the winner.

The return of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, shows that the total number of vessels reported to the Board of Trade as wrecked or as having met with casualties at home and abroad was 7998. Of these 1143 were total losses, 2344 serious casualties, and 4506 minor casualties. The total number of lives lost was 2486. In British ships only the total loss of life was 2283.



THE WAR: A FLIGHT FROM NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BYRON MEMORIAL
STATUE.

We give an illustration of the design adopted by the Committee of the proposed Byron Memorial for the bronze statue to be erected in Piccadilly. The sculptor is Mr. Richard Belt, who was a pupil of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., and a student of the Royal Academy. The first public work executed by him was a bust of the late Charles Kingsley for Chester Cathedral, which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition last year, and for a copy of which the sculptor was honoured with a commission by her Majesty the Queen. Among other works already intrusted to Mr. Belt are the monuments of Isaac Walton for Stafford, that of the late Canon Conway, for Westminster and Charlton, and one of Dr. Jabez Burns.

The design of Mr. Belt for the Byron Monument requires no explanation; but we suppose the noble animal which here accompanies his master, as in Sir Walter Scott's monument at Edinburgh, is meant for one that we know actually belonged to the noble poet. The reader will not have forgotten, in Byron's "Hours of Idleness," some lines for inscription on the tomb of a Newfoundland dog at Newstead Abbey:—

But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome; foremost to defend;
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,
Unhonoured falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth.

ROYAL ACADEMY
ASSOCIATES.

The election of two new Associates of the Royal Academy, Mr. J. B. Burgess and Mr. P. R. Morris, with that of a new Member, Mr. H. W. B. Davis, who had been an Associate during several past years, was lately announced. We gave a portrait and memoir of Mr. Davis in February, 1873. The portraits of Mr. Burgess and Mr. Morris are now presented to our readers.



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF LORD BYRON IN PICCADILLY.

Mr. John Bagnold Burgess has been well known these fifteen years past as a favourite painter of characteristic incidents, groups, and figures in Spanish popular life. His conception and treatment of these subjects must be recognised as eminently original; but the celebrity of the late Mr. Phillip's works, dealing with the same class and field of topics for pictorial illustration, may have tended in some degree to retard the special acknowledgment due to Mr. Burgess of his success in this particular department. He was born in London, in 1830, and is a son of the late Mr. H. W. Burgess, who was landscape painter to King William IV. This family is another striking instance of what has often been remarked concerning the hereditary transmission of a genius for art. The grandfather of the present Royal Academy Associate, William Burgess, who died in 1812, was a portrait-painter, one of whose works, in the last Exhibition of Old Masters, caused some inquiries and reminiscences of his career to appear in the daily newspapers. His father, again, Thomas Burgess, great-grandfather of the subject of this Memoir, was teacher of an art school in Maiden-lane, about the middle of the last century, and is said to have given lessons to Gainsborough. There was a younger Thomas Burgess, a landscape artist, who died at a very early age in 1807, and the late Mr. John Cart Burgess, of Leamington, water-colour painter, who excelled in the delineation of flowers, belonged also to this gifted family. Mr. J. B. Burgess lost his father very early, but was a student of the Royal Academy, where he won, in 1851, the first medal ever awarded for drawing from the life model. He was also a pupil of the late Mr. Lee, in Newman-street. He began the practice of his profession as a portrait painter, but felt himself attracted to compositions of incident and of national or social character. Having some family connections residing at Seville, he was induced to visit the kingdom of Spain, about fifteen years ago, in company



MR. J. B. BURGESS, A.R.A.



MR. P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

with his friend Mr. E. Long; and Mr. S. Read has likewise been his travelling comrade in later Spanish excursions. Soon after his first visit to Spain, Mr. Burgess produced that most spirited picture of a scene at a bull-fight, called "Bravo, Toro!" which at once excited general admiration. He has since then continued to supply the Royal Academy Exhibitions with capital examples of the animated and picturesque looks of the Spaniards, and has once or twice crossed over the Straits of Gibraltar to seize upon a good subject from Morocco. One of the finest heads shown in the Exhibition five or six years ago was that of "A Spanish Priest," by Mr. Burgess; his picture of "The Barber's Shop" was very truthful and effective; and "The Child Stolen by Gipsies" is now being engraved for the Art-Union of London. In the Exhibition of this year Mr. Burgess has "Licensing the Beggars," which has not escaped its due notice.

Mr. Philip Richard Morris was born at Devonport, in 1830, but was brought up at Berwick-on-Tweed, and subsequently in London. His father was an engineer and iron-founder; the son was apprenticed to business. He read the biographies of Hogarth and other artists, and resolved to adopt a similar career. His persevering efforts in youth, notwithstanding much opposition, to obtain instruction in art, proved that it was his real vocation. Mr. Holman Hunt is said to have shown him kind encouragement at that period of life. After drawing, without a master, from the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum, Philip Morris, at the age of nineteen, entered the schools of the Royal Academy. There, in 1855, he won the silver medal for the best drawing from the life; next year he won that for the best painting from the nude; afterwards that for painting from the draped figure; and in 1858 the gold medal for the best historical picture, the subject he chose being "The Good Samaritan." In the same year his first picture exhibited was placed on the walls of the Royal Academy; one of an old soldier with a child on his knee, called "Peaceful Days." It was purchased by Mr. Creswick, R.A.; and Mr. Egg, R.A., in 1860, brought another of Mr. Morris's pictures, "Voices from the Sea," which represented fishermen's boats with children playing about them. Mr. Morris, besides winning so many Academy medals, gained the travelling studentship, with which he went to France and Italy. He had already produced "The Widow's Harvest," a scene of Highland peasant life, and "The Captive's Return," an incident of Scottish Highland warfare. On his return to England, while continuing to treat a few Scottish subjects, idyllic and historical, he undertook some high themes of sacred art; "Where they Crucified Him," "The Summit of Calvary," and "The Shadow of the Cross," being the most important of his works belonging to this class, which are characterised by a solemn earnestness of feeling. The incidents related of the dispersion of the Spanish Armada along the Hebrides have furnished Mr. Morris with more than one subject for his art. Pastoral occupations, and those of the seacoast, more especially in North Britain, have been happily dealt with by him. In the Exhibition of this summer he has "The Heir of the Manor" and "The Lost Heir."

Our Portrait of Mr. Burgess and that of Mr. Morris are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TELEPHONE.

On Thursday afternoon the first public exhibition of the telephone which has been witnessed in this country took place at the Queen's Theatre, in the presence of a large assemblage of scientific, musical, and literary celebrities. It was originally intended that performances should be given simultaneously at the Queen's Theatre and at the Canterbury Hall, on the Surrey side of the Thames, but for the convenience of the invited guests the wires were taken to the Canterbury Hall, and brought back into the Queen's Theatre, both ends of the apparatus being thus brought within view of the united guests. An explanatory address written by the inventor, Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, was read by Mr. J. C. Bennett, who solicited the indulgence of the audience for any shortcomings which might be apparent at this first public trial of the invention, and stated that arrangements were in progress for the transmission of musical sounds from distances of 300 and 500 miles. He also stated that it had been intended to carry on a musical colloquy between London and Brussels, but that the Post-Office authorities had for the present withheld permission to place a wire at the service of the inventor. The instrument was then set to work, and a performer at one end of the two or more thousand yards of wire played "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Home, Sweet Home." Allowing for the difficulties attendant on an electrical experiment involving delicate details, the result was completely successful in establishing the fact that musical notes and distinct melodies can be transmitted by means of the telephone. Occasionally the contact was disturbed, and in place of agreeable notes some grunting sounds were heard, which provoked good-natured hilarity. Much oftener, however, the tones were clear, powerful, and of good quality, resembling those of a clarinet, and hearty applause was often elicited.—*Globe*.

Earl Nelson laid the foundation-stone of a new Mission-house in the parish of All Saints, South Acton, last Saturday.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Ascot, Henley, Lord's, and Wimbledon, each may be said to exemplify, from one point of view, the strong desire which Society has for open-air pleasure in the season of the year when custom renders it imperative for the wealthiest part of the nation to remain in town. The racecourse, river, and famous cricket-ground whereon the Eton and Harrow Elevens are now contending for mastery have various attractions for the pleasure-seeker. But the allurements of Wimbledon are unique. On the breezy common, those favoured with invitations to Lady Wharncliffe's receptions should be thoroughly at ease, and should catch some spark of that delightful freedom which the rifleman experiences in camping out when the weather is fine. For the volunteers the Wimbledon fortnight is to a canny minority a period of strict and rigid observance of the prudent rules necessary for success at the targets, and to the majority a time of unstinted hospitality to the hosts of friends who troop to "Canvas Town." The London Scots, the Victorias, the London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd London, the South Middlesex, the Civil Service Corps, Queen's (Westminster), 1st Surrey, and the Hon. Artillery Company, as is usual with many of them, went under canvas several days before the formal opening of the National Rifle Association Meeting. But by Saturday last hundreds of volunteers had gathered together at Wimbledon from all parts of the kingdom. They were, happily, undisturbed by the thunderstorm which visited the north of London that evening. A heavy downpour of rain on Sunday, however, threatened to throw a damper on the spirits of the sharpshooters, for the benefit of whom the Rev. J. Wallis conducted Divine service. The Canadian team, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Growski and Major Aylmer, were among the most honoured guests, we need scarcely say.

Shooting began on Monday in fine, dry weather, despite the clouds of Sunday. A little change had been made in the targets. Each shot striking the corner was made to count as an "outer" instead of reckoning nothing. To counterbalance this, the concentric circles at the 200 yards range were lessened in size. On the first day several good scores were made. For the Windmill series of prizes Sergeant Paton, 1st Lanark, was credited with seven bull's-eyes, the highest possible, at 500 yards. Lieutenant Danks, 8th Worcester, was at the top of the tree with 33 in the first stage for the Alexandra Prizes. The Alfred Prize was won by Sergeant Bartlett, of the Royal Marines, with a score of 33. On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* prize, an elegant cup, was won by Private Mackenzie, H.A.C., with 34 points.

The Queen's Prize attracted 2212 entries. Competition began on Tuesday at the 200-yards range, the chief scores being made by Lieutenant Backhouse, 24th Lancashire, credited with 33; Major Young, 39th Middlesex, Lieutenant McKerrill, 15th Middlesex, and Private Culling, St. George's, 32; Colour-Sergeant Purcell, 29th Middlesex, and Private Rosenthal, St. George's, 31. On Wednesday, the highest aggregate scores at 200 and 500 yards returned for the first stage of the Queen's Prize were those of Sergeant Cumming, 6th Dumfries, and Private Harriell, 26th Kent, who each scored 61. The latter made seven bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and this, the highest possible score, was also made at the long range by Private Frost, of the same regiment, whose total, however, was only 57. Scores of 60 points were recorded for Private Rosenthal, St. George's; Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st Middlesex; Private Jamieson, 15th Lancashire; Corporal Foster, 9th Lancashire; Corporal Mullineux, 40th Lancashire; Sergeant Jones, Queen's (Westminster); Private Boyd, 2nd Ayr; Sergeant Jolliffe, 1st Isle of Wight; and Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk. The shooting at 600 yards, the last range of the first stage for the Queen's Prize, was finished on Thursday, the winner of £60, with the National Rifle Association's silver medal, and the silver badge, being Corporal Betts:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
Corporal Betts (1st Norfolk)	30	31	31	92

Private Hobbiss, 2nd South Middlesex, made 88 points; Sergeant Thurlow, 1st Suffolk, 87; and Sergeant Jolliffe, Isle of Wight, and Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st Middlesex, 85 each. There are three 84's.

The first prize in the Pavilion series on Wednesday was won by Sergeant Gilder, 18th Middlesex, with a score of thirty-five; the second prize falling to Private A. P. Humphry, Cambridge University, the Queen's Prize winner a few years ago. Capital scores have been made in various other competitions, not yet concluded; and there has been good practice at the running deer and at the new torpedo target—the novelty of the meeting.

The remaining fixtures will take place on the following days:—Prince of Wales's and St. George's, Friday, 13th; China Cup for county teams and Belgian Challenge Cup for volley firing, Saturday, 14th; Lords and Commons, 3 p.m.; Albert, Monday, 16th; Queen's Prize and Gold Medal of Meeting, second stage of Albert and Volunteer Cadets, Tuesday, 17th; General Eyre's Army Prizes, and the contest between the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegall Cup, Wednesday, 18th; the grand contest for the Elcho Shield, the Public Schools, the Oxford and Cambridge match, and the Army and Navy second stage, Thursday, 19th; the Mounted Rifle, the Duke of Cambridge's the Dudley, and the Bass, Friday, 20th. It has been determined that this year a United Kingdom team shall compete at Creedmoor (America) for the Centennial Trophy, and, there being no funds at the disposal of the National

Rifle Association for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such team, it is understood that a subscription will be opened with the view of raising a fund for that purpose. Three new prizes are to be given. The most important is one presented by the Rifle Association of Canada, to be held for the year by the battalion to which the highest score in the Grand Aggregate Prize belongs. The value of this last prize has, by-the-way, been most materially increased this year. It is divided among the fifty whose scores in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, the St. George's Vase, the Martin's Cup, the Alfred, the Alexandra, and the Windmill, at 200 and 500 yards, make up the highest aggregates. Hitherto the amount to be divided has been £160, but this year it will be no less than £500—a very notable and handsome increase. The other two new prizes are a rifle given by Messrs. Gye and Moncrieff, of St. James's-street, to be won at the Running Deer; and 100 guineas, in lieu of a billiard-table, given by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts.

Next Sunday's camp sermon will be preached in the morning by the Rev. J. McConnell Hussey, of Christ Church, North Brixton.

The Duke of Cambridge is to present the prizes on Saturday, July 21, when there is to be no review, but, instead, a Volunteer athletic festival, such as brought the Wimbledon meeting to a close last year.

Several metropolitan Volunteer regiments were inspected on Saturday last.

The 36th Middlesex (Paddington), numbering 1000 men, were inspected in Hyde Park by Colonel Fitzroy, of the Coldstream Guards. The regiment, of whom 845 of all ranks were on parade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, were in ten companies. After receiving the inspecting officer with a salute, a march-past took place in column, close column, and at the double. A long series of manoeuvres, in which the new formation of attack occupied a prominent place, followed, and the drill was brought to a close by several of the captains and subalterns being tested in their knowledge of handling a battalion and company respectively. The inspecting officer made no address, but was understood to be well satisfied. The ground was excellently kept by the 20th Middlesex and a detachment of police.

Upon the old Exhibition ground, Hyde Park, the London Irish, of whom 815, in twelve companies, assembled under Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, were inspected by Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards. After the usual reception of the inspecting officer, the regiment marched past, the distances and dressing being good. The drill which followed included the new attack formation, and at its conclusion Colonel Feilding expressed himself well pleased with their appearance and the manner in which they had performed the movements. He also paid them a compliment for the excellent condition in which he found their arms. The ground was kept by the 3rd London. Colonel the Marquis of Donegall was present during the inspection.

The 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) who mustered strongly, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, were inspected in Albany Barracks-square.

At the Lambeth Palace-grounds the 7th Surrey were inspected by Colonel Hyde Page. The corps, in six strong companies, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Astley Campbell Smith. After the march past a series of battalion movements, including the new attack formation, were executed very steadily, and each company put through company drill by its own captain. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Hyde Page said he was glad to see such an improvement in the appearance and muster of the corps, and should be able to make a very satisfactory report of it to the War Office. Colonel Beresford, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley were on the ground during the inspection.

The Victoria Rifles, under Major Anderson, had their official inspection at their headquarters last week by Colonel Fitzroy, who, in pursuance of his usual habit, did not make any address.

A match was fired for the Inland Revenue Cup at Wormwood-scrubbs last week between the I company Queen's Westminster (the holders) and the H company London Rifle Brigade, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 14 points, the cup thus returning to the previous holders.

A match between teams of nine men of the 19th Surrey and 49th Middlesex took place at Esher last week, when the latter were victorious by 29 points, they scoring 596 against 567 by their opponents.

The battalion prize meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists') took place at Ealing on Monday and Thursday last week. The first series consisted of ten prizes given from the regimental prize fund, and Privates Bridgman, Downe, and Brock headed the list of winners. The second series was restricted to marksmen, and the prizes consisted of a study in oil, given by the commanding officer (F. Leighton, R.A.), and gifts from Private Oulless, A.R.A., Major Busk, Captain Roberts, C. Cattermole, Esq., Lieutenant Wilson, and others, which were won by Private Hay, Private Webb, Lieutenant Spiers, Private Butcher, Sergeant Hart, and Sergeant Rich. On the Thursday Private Hay won the grand aggregate prize and the "Black Jack" for rapid firing. In a series for recruits Private Frapp was the winner; and in a series for second-class shots, Sergeant Horsley. A volley competition was won by B and C companies united against the rest of the battalion.

The athletic sports of the cadets of the

London Rifle Brigade were held last Saturday at the 1st Surrey headquarters at Camberwell, those of the Hon. Artillery Company also taking place at their headquarters in Finsbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, V.C., late Grenadier Guards, has accepted and been gazetted to the hon. colonelcy of the 46th Middlesex.

A lecture to volunteer officers was given on Monday at the Royal United Service Institution by Captain Hummel, of the St. George's Rifles, on the Discipline of the Volunteer Force.

At the Aberdeen rifle meeting, held during the past week, the following were the winners of the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association, entitling them to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon this week:—Aberdeenshire, Private Kean, 3rd Company City Rifles; Kincardineshire, Private John Ross, Banchoy; Banfshire, Sergeant G. Wood, Buckie; and Morayshire, Captain Grant, Rothes.

The Royal Agricultural Society opened its show of cattle, sheep, and pigs at Liverpool on Wednesday. In several classes the competition was very close, and the judges were occupied a long time in deciding between the almost evenly balanced merits of some of the animals. The first prize for two-year-old shorthorn bulls was taken by the Duke of Northumberland; and Mr. F. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, was first for three-year-olds. The Earl of Ellesmere took first prize for agricultural horses; and Mr. W. Wynn, of Stratford-on-Avon, second. The entries of machinery far exceed those of any previous year. A sad accident happened about two o'clock. Whilst Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Cork, was watching the operation of the patent emery-grinder, the wheel flew into several pieces, one striking Mr. Wilson on the forehead and causing instant death.

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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 3RD ROYAL SURREY MILITIA IN BUSHEY PARK.



THE WAR: READING WAR TELEGRAMS IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT, ST. PETERSBURG.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

After "dropping his P.P.C.'s"—is that the correct term for taking leave per visiting card?—to the extent of about 4000 pieces of pasteboard, General Grant has bidden us a temporary farewell. He will return, I hope, with the swallows, next spring. I had the honour, recently, to make one of a party of journalists invited by Mr. J. Russell Young, of the *New York Herald*, to meet the whilom Chief Magistrate of the United States at dinner at the Grosvenor Hotel. There was no speech-making—even the health of the guest of the evening was, at his own particular request, not proposed—but, *en revanche*, the majority of the company "took it out" in tobacco. I did not hear the hero of Vicksburg utter one word; but I noted with glee that "Unconditional Surrender Grant" was the first to kindle a Regalia Imperiale, long, comparatively speaking, as the mast of "some tall admiral," at which he proceeded to puff so vigorously that the idea of anybody else "puffing" him became absurd.

This joyful portent led me mentally to add a rider to the Arabic proverb (it is not German, and it is not Mr. Carlyle's) which tells us that speech is silver but that silence is golden. Silence combined with a cigar may surely be pronounced a diamond. "Add yet another," I continued, *solito voce*, "to the catalogue of great men whom I have seen smoking. Napoleon III., George Stephenson, Dickens, Thackeray, Brunel, Bismarck, Winterhalter, John Bright, and now Ulysses S. Grant." "My father," said Mr. Jesse Grant to me, at the Grosvenor (I hope that I am not violating the proprieties by repeating the remark) "smokes all the time." It is surely better to smoke "all the time" than to carry rappee loose in one's waistcoat pocket, and snuff continually, as Napoleon I. did. And it is better, perhaps, *mi fili*, not to smoke at all. By abstaining from tobacco and kindred indulgences, you may live to be ninety years of age;—to survive your friends, your memory, and your eyesight, and live to die, mayhap, in the "infirm" ward of a workhouse.

I have noticed in a good many paragraphs lately the statement that General Grant is the only ex-President of the United States on whom her Majesty has set eyes. It may not, however, be generally known that Queen Victoria's august father, the Duke of Kent, saw and conversed with the First of American Presidents—the man who was First in war, First in peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen, George Washington. I picked up, some years since, an old print representing one of "Lady" Washington's New-Year's Day Receptions (the wife of the Father of his country was always styled "Lady" by old-fashioned Democrats; and among the guests is a bluff young gentleman in military uniform, who is "figured" in the key to the engraving as "Prince Edward of Great Britain." The Prince, not yet created Duke of Kent, had come from his British American command to do honour to the Cincinnatus of the West.

I see with regret that M. Ernest Griset, the very clever caricaturist and animal draughtsman, is dead. He had in him, seemingly, all the making of a great artist; but, I know not why, he halted after he had passed the threshold of the temple of Fame, and did not penetrate much beyond the vestibule. His touch, when he drew on wood, was somewhat thick and blurred; and that defect may perchance have had something to do with the obscurity and uncertainty which occasionally veiled the humour of his artistic expression. The late Mark Lemon tried him on *Punch*; but Ernest Griset failed to make any very brilliant mark in the columns of that periodical. As a delineator of animals, preferably wild ones, M. Griset was, on the other hand, unquestionably powerful. I remember—it must be at least sixteen years ago—buying for a couple of shillings, in a "shop no bigger than a birdcage," near Leicester-square, a drawing of a dead lion in chalk, lightly underlaid with water colour, which was simply superb. Nor Wolf, nor Zwecker, nor even Briton Rivière, could, I think, have made a more forcible sketch. But a sketcher the poor gentleman remained.

The *New York World*, and not I, must be responsible for the statement that Dr. Schliemann has been so terribly lionised during the fashionable London season, now happily drawing to a close, that, on being pressed by a distinguished American lady portrait-painter, authoress, actress, and lecturer, to give her a sitting he was unable, through stress of invitations, to fix any hour less untimely for the purpose than five in the morning. So at five a.m. the Doctor arrived at the lady's studio. He was in full evening costume, having just come from the Duchess of Sennacherib's "small and early," which had begun at 2.30; but he found the fair artist in a pink ball-dress trimmed with *bouillonnés*—is that the word?—of white tulle. She likewise was a votary and a victim of fashion, and had been up all night.

A little query concerning Homer, Dr. Schliemann, if you please. What is the "correct card" of the seven cities which claimed to have given birth to the Father of Poetry? Laugh not at my ignorance. I do not often consult Lemprière—to whom, according to the reviewers, the wretched modern journalist is indebted for all the classical allusions in which he ventures to indulge;—but happening the other day to turn up Dr. Lemprière's diverting compilation, I stumbled on the lines with which, I suppose, most people are familiar:—

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tui.*

If the lines be familiar to all, why quote them, you may ask. I do so for this reason. In a collection of ancient Greek saws and sayings which I purchased at Athens last January I came on the following:—

Hepta poleis marnonto sophen dia rizan Homerou: Smyrna, Chios, Kolophon, Ithakê, Pylos, Argos, Athenai.

Who substituted Ithaca and Pylos for Salamis and Rhodes, or *vice versa*, and which is the correct version of this ancient "we are seven?"

There died at Peerless Point, Lake George, U.S.A., on June 25, Robert Dale Owen, the remarkable son of a more remarkable father. He was the eldest son of the noted Robert Owen, the Socialistic Reformer and founder of the colony of Utopia—I mean of New Harmony—that strange Communistic phalanstery which came to such signal grief on the banks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana. Robert Dale Owen, who was born at Glasgow in 1801, and educated in Switzerland, became an American citizen, and, what is more, an American of the Americans. He was at one time a member of Congress, and subsequently served the Republic as U.S. Minister at Naples. In this country and in Spiritualist circles Mr. Owen will be chiefly remembered as the author of that queerest of books—only one out of a mass of Spiritualistic literature which he produced—called "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World." I will not say that he was mad. I am too mad myself to risk recrimination by accusing my neighbours of craziness; but I may hint that Robert Dale Owen was assuredly a very odd personage. One of the oddest things he did was to believe in the existence of the "bogus" spirit "Katie

King," to repudiate her, and then to believe in her again. Why not? I have an old silver watch which I gave over (after believing in it for a long time) as an arrant impostor ever so many years ago. But, lo! my old watch has lately taken to keeping capital time, and I have again begun to believe in it.

The minutest item of typographical lore may be of interest just now, when the star of William Caxton is in the ascendant at South Kensington. I found the other day, in (of all places in the world) Pierce Egan's "Book of Sports," the statement that the late Mr. John Bell, one of the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, of "a fashionable morning newspaper called *The World*, and the founder of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, was the first English printer who introduced the round or short s into all the papers published by him. At a venture I opened a volume of the *Examiner* for the year 1809, and one of the *Literary Panorama* for the same year, and in neither work could I find any instance of the use of the long s (f) at the beginning or at the end of words; so that if Mr. Bell did introduce this reform, his example must have been speedily followed by other printers. On the other hand, in a mouldy little duodecimo, an account of the Popish plot, printed in 1681, I find the long f in abundance; and I likewise discover it at so late a date as 1784 in a volume of Dr. Maty's *New Review*. An unconscionable number of years seem to be required before we consent to move, but when we once begin, we move with a vengeance.

Mem.: The Editor of Mr. Bell's *World* was, so says Pierce Egan, "the high-minded and dashing Captain Topham." Where did the Captain dash, and to what height did his mind attain?

Suffering last week from a slight attack of intermittent but chronic stupidity, I said that Mr. Eugene Schuyler was one of the best-hated "Europeans" in Turkey. Everybody knows that Mr. Schuyler is an American, a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families in the State of New York. I should have said that he was one of the Franks whom the Ottomans detest most cordially. It fortunately happens that I am able to mingle with the apology for my blunder my heartiest congratulations to the distinguished American diplomatist, who was married on Thursday, in Paris, to Miss Gertrude King, of New York.

It is not a genteel, it is not an elegant, and it is scarcely a grammatical expression to say that you have been "struck comical;" yet such is precisely the kind of mental concussion which I experienced at reading in one of the *Gazettes des Modes* for July that there was some probability of odd gloves being worn by ladies during the seaside season. Odd gloves! Such an announcement does not strike you dumb; it does not strike you with horror. It only strikes you comical. If the new fashion be really introduced, I shall at once demand its extension to my own sex. Men who smoke in the open air, and who are continually fumbling in their pockets for money to pay cabmen, rarely wear more than one glove; the other is kept dangling or crumpled up, but it does not get so soiled as the glove which is worn. Thus, if a gentleman glove-wearer has exercised thrift, and has saved each residuary *handschuh*, he should after, say, twenty years' experience be the possessor (allowing him a pair of gloves per week) of 1040 odd gloves.

G. A. S.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The passage of the Danube by the Russian army, first at Braila and Galatz, to Matchin in the Dobrudscha, on the 21st ult., and five days later, on the 26th and 27th, at Simnitsa,



PLAN OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ERZEROU AND KARS.

nearly opposite the Bulgarian town of Sistova, furnishes the subjects of our principal illustrations in this Number. The crossing at Braila, sketched by one of our Special Artists from Ghetchet, at the entrance to the Matchin channel, on the Bulgarian or Dobrudscha shore of the Danube, is represented in the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. The Engraving that occupies the two middle pages of our whole sheet is from a sketch, taken of course by another Special Artist, of the Russians crossing at Vardin island, just below Simnitsa; and the town of Sistova, on the opposite bank, is shown to the right hand. One of our Artists on the Turkish side has contributed the sketch of a night scene in the beleaguered town of Rustchuk, with the Turkish soldiery lounging or sitting beside their watchfires in the street, when they were in hourly expectation of a Russian attack. But no such attempt has yet been actually made at that part of the Danube, and the active operations at Rustchuk have been confined to a merciless bombardment from the Giurgevo batteries across the river. There is also to be mentioned the sketch of a helter-skelter

flight of Turkish irregular cavalry, or Bashi-Bazouks, from the town of Nicopolis, when that place was threatened by the Russians at Turnu Magureli, simultaneously with their capture of Sistova. The situation of these and other towns, frequently named in recent accounts of the military operations, will be perceived by a glance at our Map of the central parts of Bulgaria, from Rahova down to Oltinitza and Turtukai, including a space of 150 miles from west to east, and ninety-five miles from north to south. The reader should look for the River Yantra, which flows northward to join the Danube some little distance below Sistova. He will observe that the Russian march through Bulgaria now lies from Sistova up the course of this river; and the most recent conflicts have taken place at Biela, or Byela as it stands in our map, where the Turks endeavoured to stop their advance, notwithstanding which opposition they have established themselves at Tirnova (Turnov or Trneva), the ancient Bulgarian capital. The names "Zimnitsa" and "Nikopoli" in our map, as drawn by a German geographer, differ slightly in mere orthography from those current in the English newspapers; but this will not cause any difficulty in understanding what places are meant. The present map does not extend so far east as the Dobrudscha, of which region a separate map has been given in our Journal. One or two less important incidents of the campaign in the Danubian provinces are represented in other sketches by our Artists at the Russian headquarters. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Prince Charles of Roumania and his Princess, is seen looking on at a peculiar entertainment, the Roumanian national dance of "the Hora," performed in costume by young ladies and gentlemen of that country. Another sketch, of not so agreeable a character, shows the guard escorting a few camp spies and camp thieves from the Russian army, to be confined in the State prison at Vacaresti, not far from the city of Bucharest.

In Asia, between Erzeroum and Kars, where the Russians have not been very fortunate, we have now two Special Artists employed with the Turkish army. The sketches that appear on the front page of this week's Number were taken at Baiburt, which is half way on the road from Trebizond to the city of Erzeroum. They show a great bustle of Turkish military preparations; but the portrait of Ferik Pasha, a Circassian chief, a reputed son of the famous Schamyl, may perhaps be more interesting to our readers. Schamyl, from 1824 to 1859, was the unconquerable champion and leader of his countrymen in their desperate struggle against the Russian Empire, till he became a captive at St. Petersburg, and made his submission to the Czar. We are not so well informed of the personal history of Ferik Pasha.

Our sketch map is intended to illustrate the operations of the Turkish and Russian forces in Armenia since the 12th ult. On that day Mukhtar Pasha, in command of the Turkish centre, occupied a fortified camp at Zewin, or Zivin, to the west of the Soghanly Dag. His force consisted of eighteen battalions, one squadron, twenty-four guns, and 1200 Circassians. The right wing of the Turks, under the command of Mahmoud Pasha, guarded the passes over the Kose Dag. Khorassan was held by a battalion and two guns, whilst at Delibaba, and in advance of it, were fourteen battalions, with twelve guns, three squadrons of cavalry, and 400 irregulars. The left wing of the Turks, under Rashid Pasha, had occupied Olti, after its evacuation by the Russians. It consisted of eight battalions, two regiments of cavalry, six guns, and 1200 Circassians. Smaller detachments of troops held Koprikoi, Hassankale, and the Deve-boyun Pass, on the road from Khorassan to Erzeroum, and the Girje Boghaz to the north of that town, which was occupied by six battalions with forty-eight guns.

The Turkish centre at Zivin was attacked by the Russians on the 26th ult., but maintained its position, and the Russians slowly retired in the direction of Kars. On the 30th the Turks left their intrenchments, and, proceeding very cautiously, followed the retreating Russians. On the 7th inst. the Turkish headquarters were at Karahamza (twenty-one miles from Kars), and the advanced guard at Begli Ahmed (thirteen miles from Kars). The Turkish right suffered a defeat at Dagha (Tahir) on the 16th ult. They fought again, more successfully, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; and finally succeeded in forcing the Russians to retreat in the direction of Bayazid. Zeidikan, Alashgerd or Toprak kala, Karakilissa, and Uch Kilissa (Surp Ovhanes, or St. John's Monastery) successively fell into the hands of the Turks; but on the 7th inst. the Russians appear to have made a successful stand at Ipek and Mesyn Gedik, to the north-east of Diadin, and not far from the Russian boundary. In the mean time, a column of Russian troops had left Erivan for the relief of Bayazid. On the 6th inst. it arrived at Igdir, seventy miles north of that town. The Russians, who are stated to have engaged the Turks to the north of Bayazid, probably belonged to this corps, and not to the retreating column of General Tergusakof.

A review of the more recent operations of the war, during the past week, and some additional details, will be found in another page.

THE THIRD ROYAL SURREY MILITIA.

We give an Illustration of the scene in Bushey Park, in the afternoon of yesterday week. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck and attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Colonel Greville, presented new colours to the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia. The consecration ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The colours having been handed to Princess Mary, she presented them to Lieutenants Morier and Waters, who received them kneeling. Her Royal Highness expressed her belief that, should ever the necessity arise, the regiment would know how to defend their colours. Later in the afternoon Colonel Stringer and the officers of the regiment entertained the Princess Mary at a déjeuner in the Drill-hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Bradford.

We have news from Capetown by telegraph from Madeira to June 10. The only important piece of intelligence transmitted is the statement that war has broken out between the two powerful native chiefs Papur and Secundi, who reside on the north-eastern boundary of the Transvaal.

The address voted by the Serbian Skuptchina to the Speech from the Throne has been presented to Prince Milan by a deputation of the House. It expresses the approval of the Serbian people of the Prince's views concerning the necessity of concord and circumspection under present circumstances. The address further states that the nation relies hopefully on the patriotic vigilance of the Prince, and has full confidence in the Government.—Prince Milan has conferred the gold cross of the Takovo Order upon Mr. William Collingridge, in acknowledgment of services rendered during the Turko-Serbian war. Mr. Collingridge was the first English surgeon upon the Serbian field.

NAMES AND THINGS.

People are always talking of the Good Old Times; and other people are always contradicting them, and pointing out that of all names this is the one which least expresses the nature of a period much worse than the present. Yet the word remains, and is used, probably, as much now as in those days, once new, which seem to us the oldest thinkable—days when, as the Americans say, "Adam was a little boy." The old times are, as they have always been, the good times—the present age the age of iron, the past the age of gold—and those other good times for ever "coming" have, very evidently, never come.

But, if the epithet is misapplied, its very misapplication is one proof of the superiority of the past over the present—for in those bygone days, at least, they gave things their right names, and knew what they meant by every word they used. The venerable father of our race, just mentioned, when he christened the animals allowed no confusion among them—he would have been as astonished as the French classicist to hear the heroine of Victor Hugo's play address her lover as "son lion, puissant, et généreux;" and we may be quite sure that he did not, like the affectionate bridegroom in *Punch*, even during the honeymoon, call his Eve a "plump little partridge."

Nowadays, how entirely we have changed all that! All trades, professions, arts, have mixed and muddled their terms so that it is almost impossible to tell the meaning of any noun apart from its context. To take a most obvious instance from ordinary conversation—if I overhear the one word "donkey," how many legs am I to infer that the animal spoken of possesses? So with other common words—magazine, report, leaf, trunk: their figurative meanings have almost swamped their literal and natural sense, even among ordinary matter-of-fact people. But when we come to high art—to the region of poets, painters, musicians, and, above all, critics, of the latest schools—where are we? What would a plain-sailing farmer, or an intelligent Scotch mechanic, or let us say, Dr. Johnson, make of people who called a thing a "pizzicato movement in E flat minor," when it was really a sketch of the tops of poplars?—or a "septette in chrome," when it was a little dirty-brown picture of nothing in particular?—or a "sepia study of moonlight," when it was a tune on the piano with no tune in it?

These things seem nothings, almost; but they have their significance. Names tell what things are in the eyes of the people who named them; and that is information worth having. More than this, they tell *who* named them—and therefore, probably, who knew most about them. We take the titles of our made dishes from the French—and so tacitly admit the supremacy of their cookery. They talk of grooms, of studs, of "le sport"—it was we who taught them to breed horses and to ride, especially the former. In philosophy we derive all our terms from the clear and beautiful language of those earliest thinkers of Greece whom modern culture has scarcely yet surpassed; and even musical Germany yields, by adopting all its names and phrases, to Italy the first fresh spring of melody, and even of harmony, simple but profound and stately.

And in like manner when names are not clear they betray the namer's weakness—when commonplace, his want of poetry; when too startling, his want of solid power. One can tell in what respect periods of literature have been strong, in what defective, by the titles their writers gave to what they wrote. We have no plays now as poetical as Shakspeare's fairy comedies—have we any titles like the "Midsummer Night's Dream?" Our dramatists like short, telling names, which look well on playbills—so we have "Caste," "Dreams," "Alone;" titles good and suggestive enough, but of a far easier suggestiveness than, for example, "Every Man in his Humour," "A Woman Killed with Kindness," or "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." So with our novelists; see the immediate change from Richardson to Fielding—"Pamela," "Clarissa," "Sir Charles Grandison," giving way to "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," "Amelia." These again are quite different from Scott's, with their ring of historical romance; from Dickens's, generally chosen from the fantastic side of the commonplace; and from those of the novelist perhaps most read at the present moment, Ouida—generally to be defined as unintentional but exquisite burlesque.

Our poets' titles have their epochs, too. In the "Augustan age" everything bore the livery of a sham classicism; the Dunciad, the Rosciad, dozens of entirely unpoetic manuals intended to resemble the Georgics, and swarms of satires not at all like their models, Juvenal's—these, followed not long after by elegies claiming descent from Ovid, tell even the reader of a catalogue how far had departed, for the time, the originality on which we English pride ourselves. Then came a period chiefly of pure romance; then our greatest living poet set the fashion of old British titles and stories; and we are now in the full swing of a revival of names—and songs to correspond—from old Italy, old France, old Germany, Greece; from everywhere, indeed, except the England of to-day. Let us hope that this, too, will soon pass away, and that England will be, to quote a very different age's poet (not Shakspeare: Colley Cibber), "herself again," healthy and complete.

But there is a class of names of which at present I have said nothing. All names of books, pictures, plays are supposed to describe more or less exactly the things to which they refer; but there are names quite arbitrary, given merely for convenience—for example, the names of streets. Of old, indeed, there was generally some reason even in the christening of these. East-street, Northgate-street, Little Church-street, the Strand have their meanings and have been useful; but the dozens of King-streets in London, its three Regent-streets (of which one has, for convenience sake, been quite lately re-named Regency-street), its Piccadilly, and its Great St. Thomas Apostle have no more geographical value than the Belindas-villas or Simpson-esplanade of the suburbs. Why they were named as they are one does not know; one can only with, in a good many cases, that they had not been. The monotony of streets newly made, in particular, is often not only annoying but troublesome. The want of originality in the London street builder is really astonishing; having used up the name of every saint and every county—I have counted five Gloucester-streets, and I daresay there are several more—and made most of our victories do duty over and over again, he seems to have sat down in despair and given it up.

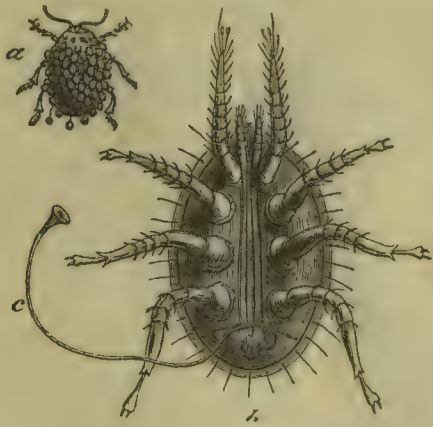
Why? Look at the French. They improve the minds of their children and the tempers of their hackney-coachmen at the same time by giving their streets—in addition to the names of provinces and saints, whom they do not neglect—a most astonishing variety of souvenirs of great men of all kinds and of all countries. They have the Rues Lord Byron, Newton, Jenner, Franklin, Robinson (in compliment to De Foe, I verily believe); Van Dyck, Velasquez, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Balzac, Corneille, Chateaubriand, Voltaire; any number of memorials of men whom in England the State too seldom honours in any way. Then there are more poetic names—the avenue of the Elysian Fields, the Alley of Swans, the Street of Birds, the Street of the Abbot of the Sword, the Boulevard of

Mount Parnassus. We laugh at these, no doubt; but they are in many ways better names than our quiet respectabilities of Gloucester and Chester, Euston and Cavendish—they are distinctive, they strike one, and are remembered; they make the children that play in them think sometimes, and ask questions, and that is good; and they keep, in an odd little immortality, great names which would otherwise have been forgotten.

And in this last respect, as in so many others, the name is the thing. We never really remember a thing without remembering the name we knew it by; if we do not think of a name often, we do not think of the thing to which it refers. That names should be good ones, should really define the things to which they are given, and that we should know exactly what they mean, is of importance in greater matters than the building of streets—or even the painting of pictures and writing poems.

AN INSECT ALLY.

The Colorado beetle, just now so much dreaded by the agriculturist in Europe as well as in North America, where its actual ravages have been experienced in past years, was represented in one of our Illustrations given last week. There is, we are happy to announce, a certain more diminutive insect, the Uropoda Americana, which makes it a special business to plague the Colorado beetle to death. It is a matter of common



THE COLORADO BEETLE'S ENEMY.

justice that we should recognise this natural ally of our interests against the noxious "potato-bug;" and the Uropoda has therefore now a place among our Illustrations, on a highly-magnified scale, copied from the *Toronto Globe* of February last. This insect was first described by Professor Riley, the American naturalist, from specimens found in Ohio, and afterwards at Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York. It is a parasite which fixes itself on the beetle externally, and pierces its hard covering. This Uropoda belongs to the family of Acarina or mites, and is nearly akin to a well-known European species, the Uropoda vegetans. It is about the size of a small pin's head, broadly oval in shape and depressed, the body in one piece, somewhat tough in the back, and of a yellowish brown colour. It has a peculiar faculty of attaching itself to its victim by means of a thread-like filament that issues from the anus, or posterior part of the body. Professor Riley has ascertained that this filament is really excrementitious, with a flattened disk at each end, by which it adheres both to the mite and to the beetle. It is merely a fragile thread. But the Uropoda is armed also with a special implement for penetrating the beetle's hard case. This consists of a pair of extensible limbs, each terminating in a bifid claw, somewhat resembling that of a lobster. These weapons, when at rest, are drawn back to lie between the legs, just under the skin; but, when the Uropoda means to use them, are brought close together and stretched out, along its own length, reaching beyond the head. The Illustrations engraved represent, first (a), the Colorado beetle, of its natural size, attacked by the Uropoda; secondly (b), a ventral view of the Uropoda, greatly magnified, showing its long piercing tools drawn up between its legs; and, thirdly (c), the excrementitious filament by which it sticks to the unlucky beetle.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Of this establishment there is little to say, repetition performances prevailing during the short remainder of the season, which will terminate with the end of next week. During last week "Romeo e Giulietta" was given, for the first and only time this season, Madame Adelina Patti's admirable performance as Juliet having again given special effect to M. Gounod's music, particularly that of the love scenes; above all, to the balcony duet with Romeo and that with her lover in the fourth act. The encore of the waltz-aria, "No, no, non ti vo," in the first act, was due to the singer rather than to the music. Since Madame (then Mdle.) Patti's first appearance in this character, in 1867, her performance has gained much in dramatic intensity, and it is now such as could scarcely be paralleled by any other lyric artist of the day. Signor Nicolini was the same efficient Romeo as in previous representations of the opera, the cast having included also, as before, Mdle. Bianchi as Stefano, Signor Cotogni as Mercutio, Signor Graziani as Capulet, Signor Sabater as Tybalt, Signor Bagagiolo as Friar Lawrence, Signor Capponi as the Duke, &c.

The other performances of last week consisted of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Santa Chiara" (for the second time), "Rigoletto," "Guglielmo Tell," and "Lohengrin."

The last novelty of the season will take place this (Saturday) evening, when "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor," will be produced, being an Italian adaptation of Otto Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lohengrin" was given, for the first time at this establishment, on Thursday week, with one important feature of the cast the same as in the performances of the opera during Mr. Mapleson's occupancy of Drury Lane Theatre, where it was brought out in 1875. The Elsa of Madame Christine Nilsson was again a charming realisation of the poet and the composer—Wagner's operas all exhibiting him in that double capacity. Madame Nilsson's delivery of Elsa's dream, the soliloquy at the balcony, and following duet with Ortruda, and the heroine's share of the duet with Lohengrin in the bridal chamber, again manifested the artist's special gifts and requirements with marked effect. Madame Marie Roze filled the part of Ortruda, as on several previous occasions, in the absence of Mdle. Titiens from indisposition, a change that was again necessitated on Thursday by the serious illness of the last-named artist. Signor Fancelli was

the Lohengrin for the first time, and he declaimed the music with great effect, particularly the address to Elsa, the farewell to the Swan, the defiance of Telramondo, and the various passages in the great duet between Lohengrin and his bride. Another change from former casts was the assignment of the part of the King to Herr Rokitansky, whose resonant bass voice gave good effect to the music of the character, especially the prayer, "O sommo Dio." The very important part of Telramondo was again admirably rendered by Signor Galassi, and Signor Franceschi was efficient as the Herald. The choruses were mostly well sung, and the scenic and stage effects, dresses, and appointments, are very good.

The fifth appearance of Mdle. Etelka Gerster took place on Saturday last, when she repeated her performance as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and made as strong an impression as that produced on previous occasions, including her first assumption of this character on Tuesday week, as already noticed.

The last morning performance of the season took place on Wednesday, when "Don Giovanni" was given, with a strong cast, including Madame Christine Nilsson as Donna Elvira, Madame Trebelli as Zerlina, Madame Marie Roze as Donna Anna, M. Faure as Don Giovanni, Signor Tamberlik as Don Ottavio, and Herr Rokitansky as Leporello.

The eighth appearance of Mdle. Etelka Gerster is announced for Tuesday next, as Elvira in "I Puritani"—her first performance of the character here.

The performances to be given for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson at the Crystal Palace, on July 21, will possess special interest, the most eminent artists of Her Majesty's Theatre being announced to appear, in an afternoon concert, and in opera (in the theatre) in the evening.

The Philharmonic Society closed its sixty-fifth season on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Herr Joachim's "Elegiac Overture," composed in commemoration of the German dramatic poet, Heinrich von Kleist; Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor (the "Scotch"), and Weber's "Jubilee Overture." The instrumental selection was completed by two effective solo performances—Beethoven's piano-forte concerto in C minor, by M. Joseph Wieniawski; and Vieuxtemps's "Ballade" and "Polonaise de Concert," for violin, by Mdle. Marguerite Pommereul; the lady having appeared in sudden replacement of Herr Wilhelm, in consequence of his indisposition. Miss Catherine Penna and Mr. Santley were the vocalists. Mr. Cusins, the conductor, was warmly received on the close of the eleventh season of his tenure of the office.

Performances of operas in English are still being given at the Alexandra Palace. For Thursday, "The Bohemian Girl" was announced, with Madame Cave Ashton, Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perren, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. R. Temple, in the principal characters.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Theatre are continued with success; frequent changes of programme maintaining a variety of interest.

THEATRES.

The successful performance of Miss Bella Pateman as Lady Audley has justified the management in continuing the representation. The piece is succeeded by a petite drama, being an adaptation of "Le Luthier de Cremona" under the title of "The Violin Maker of Cremona," in which Mr. Henry Neville has dealt rather freely with the work of M. François Coppée, produced in the middle of last year at the Théâtre Français, a production remarkable for its delicacy, and now favourably received by the Olympic audience. The story may be briefly told. Filippo and Sandro are apprentices to an old violin player, Ferrari, and rivals for the love of his daughter Giannina (Miss Gerard). Ferrari is an enthusiastic old man, and promises his daughter to that one of her lovers who shall win the prize for the best violin at a forthcoming competition. The lady's affections are turned towards Sandro as the best-looking of the two young men, for Filippo is deformed, but, despite of his hunchback, is a person of superior genius, and confident of succeeding in the approaching trial. He boasts, indeed, to the lady in assurance of his future triumph, and gives her an example of the powers of his instrument. She listens, and weeps, for she loves Sandro, whom now she feels certain that she is about to lose. Notwithstanding that Filippo aims at self-sacrifice, and gives Sandro an opportunity of substituting one violin for the other, the result indeed is that Filippo triumphs. But he uses his triumph generously; he presents to Giannina the golden emblem of his victory, and then unites her hand with that of Sandro, bidding farewell at the same time to Cremona. Mr. Henry Neville himself sustains the part of the moral hero with signal pathos and ample effect. The other characters in the piece are adequately supported, particularly that of Sandro by Mr. Forbes Robinson.

Miss Glyn began on Tuesday evening at her residence, 13, Mount-street, a new series of readings from Shakspeare, beginning with "Antony and Cleopatra," to be followed on Friday morning by "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Measure for Measure," and "King John," will occupy the ensuing fortnight. The excellence of Miss Glyn's highly artistic readings will, we hope, ensure their extensive popularity.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's representations close this evening, but will be resumed on Oct. 1 at St. George's Hall.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council met in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, under the presidency of Principal Caven, of Canada. The subject of discussion was the Unbelief of the Present Day, and papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Patton, Chicago, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, Princeton, and the Rev. Dr. Watts, Belfast. In the afternoon—the Rev. J. A. Campbell, Geelong, chairman of the council, presiding—resolutions were adopted pledging the Conference to encourage measures for the sanctification of the Sabbath and the suppression of intemperance as a means of promoting spiritual life. The Earl of Kintore presided in the evening, when the subject of the addresses delivered was the Reformed Churches of the Continent.—The closing sittings of the Council were held on Tuesday. At the morning meeting—Dr. D. R. Kerr, United States, presiding—the subject of Presbyterian Literature and the Use of the Press was discussed, and a committee was appointed to inquire as to the available materials for a general Presbyterian history. Dr. Knox, Belfast, took the chair in the afternoon, when a debate took place on the Christian Training of the Young, and the extension of the system of public schools was recommended to the churches. At the meeting held in the evening the Rev. Dr. Adams was chairman. An address to the Queen was adopted; and, thanks having been voted for the hospitality which the members had received in the city, the council was closed with devotional exercises.



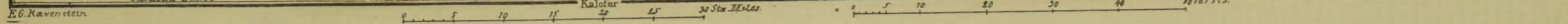
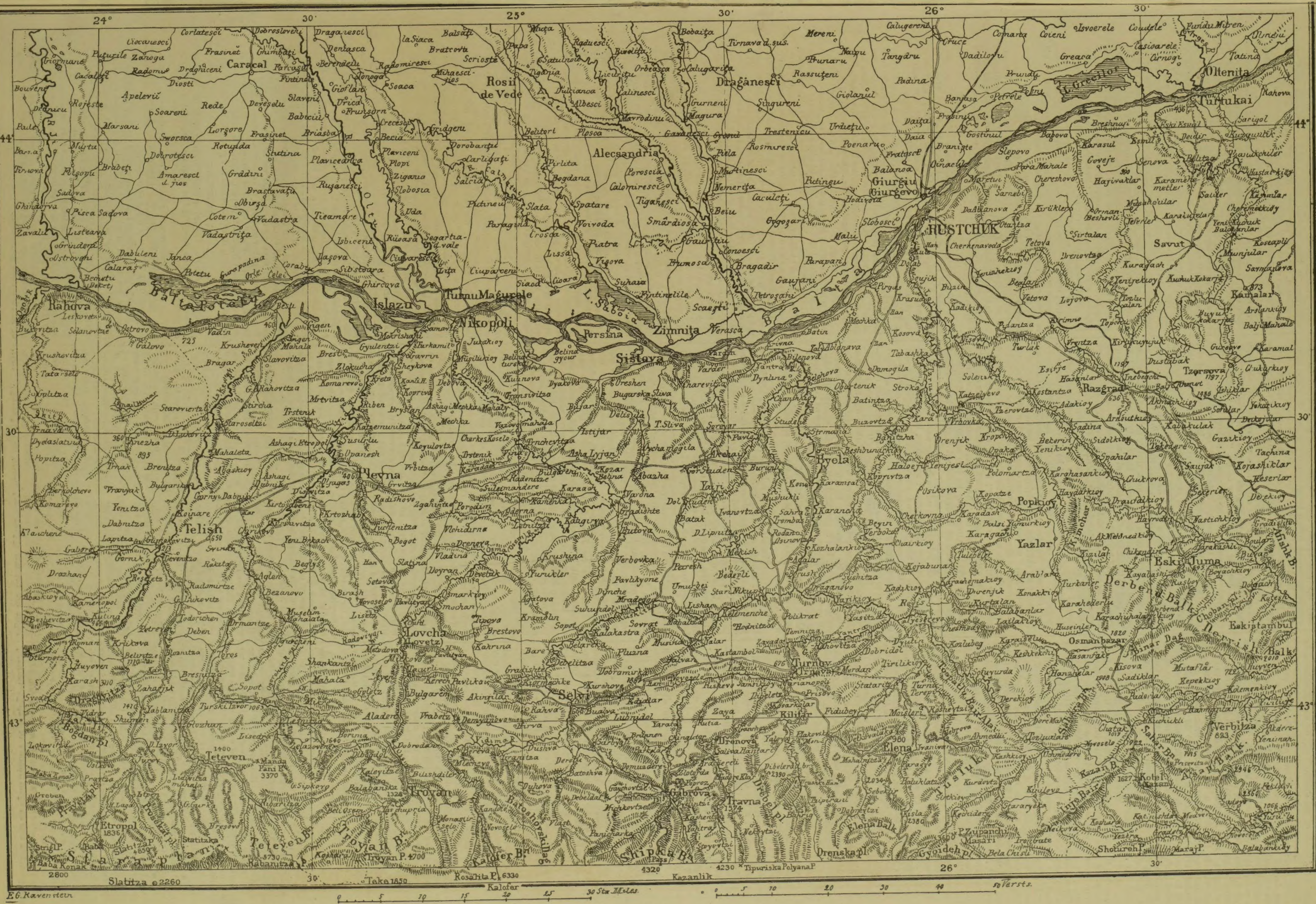
THE WAR: ROUMANS DANCING THE "HORA" BEFORE THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



NEW DOCK-HOUSE OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY, IN BILLITER-SQUARE.



THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT BRAILA.
SKETCHED FROM THE BULGARIAN SHORE BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: MAP OF BULGARIA AND THE DANUBE BETWEEN RAHOVA AND TURTUKAI.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The agreeable anticipations which may be generated by recollections of "Pearls of the Pacific" will be amply satisfied by a perusal of the large volume entitled *Across Central America*, by J. W. Boddam Whetham (Hurst and Blackett), an author whose bright and pleasant style invests with a singular charm all that he has to give, and he gives a great deal, of interesting information. In the present instance his purpose is to make the reader acquainted with "a country not often visited by travellers," and likely, therefore, on that very account, to be the better subject for his facile, graphic, and graceful pen. If it be asked where that country is, the best answer will be found in a brief statement of the route by which he travelled. Starting from San Francisco, he arrived, in October, 1875, at the port of San José de Guatemala, proceeded to the city of Guatemala, took some interesting trips eastward and westward, and, having returned to the direct line, continued his travels northward by a good road to Coban, in Alta Vera Paz, then by an Indian path over the mountain ranges to Rio de la Pasion, and so by canoe to the neighbourhood of what has been called "the mysterious Lake of Peten." Hence, after a journey of six days through the forest, he reached the village of Tenosique, situated on the Rio de la Pasion, which here becomes the Usumacinta; and thence, by canoe, he made his way to the island of Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico. He visited some of the wonderful ruins scattered over the continent thereby; of them he professes to have given only a "general idea" for "the information of those who have not read the important works on Central America," and he says, "If my readers only know as little of the subjects of this volume before taking it up as I did before I started on my journey, I trust they will in some measure be repaid by its perusal." That trust is well founded and pretty certain to be realised. A painful interest attaches to San José de Guatemala as the place where "a drunken commandant had the audacity to imprison and flog a British Consul a few years ago;" but, as that is about the only interest that attaches to it, one is glad to leave it as quickly as possible, and follow the author to spots associated with more pleasant memories and more amusing scenes. And among those spots may be counted a road upon which the author encountered a troop of Indians going to market and saw a sight which recalls to mind, after a grotesque fashion, the nursery rhyme concerning the lady who "shall have music wherever she goes." Let it be premised that Indian women move along the road at a jog-trot, and emit the while "a peculiar sound, something between a whistle and a grunt," and the reader's mind will then be prepared to appreciate the ludicrous aspect of the following picture:—"One woman amused us very much. She carried an open-work basket of fowls and ducks on her back, on which was also slung a baby; in her arms she bore a fine young sucking-pig, and on her head was a tray of tortillas; as she jogged along the baby cried, the porker squealed, and the poultry made noise enough almost to drown her own grunting." The places, or the chief places, where the author fell in with marvellous ruins, presenting traces of "ancient Indian civilisation," are called respectively Quiché, Copan, and Palenque. Of the first it is said that "fragments of walls, two or three massive piles of stones and cement, a tower and a well-preserved floor, also of cement, constitute the ruins; but every part so destroyed and overgrown with brushwood that it is impossible to imagine the original structure with any certainty." As regards the history of Quiché, a great deal of information was vouchsafed by a guide who was so very much more voluble than trustworthy that it has not been considered advisable to publish his statements. Of Copan the author very truly observes that the mystery which envelops its ruins "detracts in some measure from the absorbing interest which a known history would impart, but at the same time gives a charm to these unintelligible monuments of a departed civilisation." Opinions will differ, perhaps, as to the extent to which the mystery and the charm are enhanced in the estimation of Englishmen by the fact that one of the monoliths, "which proved to be engraved with the finest hieroglyphics," has on its pedestal, "carved in bold characters," the familiar inscription of "J. Higgins." In his description of Palenque the author approaches the borders of eloquence. "Picture," he says, "the city as it must have been; the massive houses painted and covered with ornaments, the temple altars decked for sacrifice, the terraces and steps crowded with the plumed and fantastically-dressed people, and the streets thronged with busy life. Look at it as it is; a series of shattered hulls lost in a forest ocean. . . . And concerning the strange race of beings who inhabited the city how little is known! Who they were and whence they came is mere conjecture; whither they went, when they quitted their homes, is wrapped in mystery. They disappeared as completely as did the blind *Œdipus*, when he wandered into the sacred woods of the Eumenides, and was never heard of or seen again." It is but fair to the author to say that he indulges only a little in this vein; and a little of it, employed as he employs it, is not only tolerable to the reader, but also creditable to the writer. Enough, it is to be hoped, has now been said to set readers inquiring after a most agreeable and a not unprofitable book. It may be added, perhaps, without offence, that a map and an index, or at any rate the former, would have looked well and done well at the end of the volume as a set off to the two pretty illustrations at the commencement, and would have been an acceptable aid in reading.

English schoolgirls and their parents and guardians are hereby strictly charged to beware how they make acquaintance with a book called *Through Norway with Ladies*, by W. Mattieu Williams, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. (Edward Stanford), for, so sure as they read it be but the preface of the work, the girls will be all agog to be off to Norway for a trip, and the parents and guardians will be equally anxious to follow or accompany them on the pretext of looking after them. Everybody else is strongly recommended to lose no time in becoming personally acquainted with a volume which, to say nothing of the interesting nature of its contents, is, what with its numerous and excellent illustrations, its map, its appendices, and its index, an instance of extraordinary completeness. The author, if general testimony be worth anything, hit the mark with his publication of "Through Norway with a Knapsack;" and it is probable that he will have made a still more palpable hit in the case of "Through Norway with Ladies." What the author and his convoy of ladies accomplished in what he is pleased to term "merely a school-girls' holiday trip" is really prodigious. It cannot be better summarised than it is in the words of his own preface. "We scaled the northernmost limits," he says, "of Arctic Europe, and sailed through the Arctic Ocean to the Russian frontier; this portion of our journey within the Arctic circle extending over nearly two thousand miles. We fraternised with the Laplanders, 'assisted' at the milking of the reindeer, and at the blubber peeling and cutting up of huge Arctic whales; and altogether enjoyed experiences of Arctic life and scenery that but lately were open only to the hardest and most adventurous of travellers." In the southern overland portion of our trip we hired about two hundred and fifty strange horses and an equal number of strange vehicles,

with still stranger rigging to represent harness; the ladies themselves drove six sevenths of these over the mountain roads, and up and down some hills that a professional English coachman would refuse to attempt. Some of these ladies never held reins before, and yet we escaped without breakdown or collision, or even the most trivial accident." It might be considered ungallant to hint that but little credit may have been due to the ladies for the safety with which the expedition was conducted, although the author's opinion of English women was evidently raised a great deal by the behaviour of his "pupils" during their travels. He was, with good reason, rather nervous, at the outset, about the responsibilities he had undertaken; but he is "now quite convinced that English ladies can travel and endure hardship just as well as Englishmen." This conviction leads him into a digression concerning ladies, their luggage, their dress, and concerning women and their rights in general. Indeed, he digresses a great deal in various directions during the course of his narrative, whether the subject he discusses be as cognate to his main theme as a theory of glacial formation may be considered, or as alien therefrom as one would be inclined to think that the rights and wrongs of Italian organ-grinders would be. But even in his digressions he is amusing as well as instructive, and conciliates his readers' good-will and attention by the unflagging sprightliness and genuine heartiness which are the prevailing characteristics of his style. If he have a fault, it is that he misses no opportunity of puffing his work published in 1856; and if he have a weakness, it is credulity. For surely only a credulous man could believe that Château Yquem at four shillings a bottle, and Château Lafitte at six shillings and eightpence a bottle, on board of a steam-packet, "are what they are named, and of good quality." His appendices should be received with the liveliest gratitude. They are three in number: in the first he gives an estimate of travelling expenses in Norway; in the second he discourses about "the existing and projected Norwegian railways;" in the third he sets forth the "Norwegian steam-packet arrangements for 1877." Altogether, he has made a very delightful and a very useful book; but the delight is somewhat modified by gloomy prognostications; for already there are signs in Norway of the evils which follow in the wake of the tourist, who brings money in his purse; and there is a fear lest the time should be near at hand when primitive hospitality and manly courtesy and sturdy independence will be exchanged, under the influence of the English sovereign, for the different qualities so commonly conspicuous where tourists most do congregate. "On all the leading highways," says the author, "the stations have lost more or less of their old farmhouse character. The traveller does not now share the supper of the bonder and his housemen in the heavy-timbered, smoke-stained kitchen, but is provided with special apartments built on purpose for his accommodation, and fitted up as luxuriously as the ideas and means of their present proprietors admit." Alas! poor Norway! The fate of Switzerland, sold to the foreigner for several months of the year, appears to be her destiny.

When a gentleman, having a holiday to spend, looks over the map of Europe and finds little of it that he can regard as untrodden ground, having already "seen the faded splendours of the Alhambra and watched the sun set over Holy Moscow;" having "explored the ruins of Athens, Pompeii, and Rome;" having been borne along upon the waters of the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube; having climbed the mountains of Switzerland, and having "wandered in many cities," he may be excused for feeling a little perplexed as to whether he shall go for a tour, and he may be congratulated upon having extricated himself from his perplexity by the decision to which the public are indebted for the little volume entitled *Scenes of Travel in Norway*, by J. C. Phythian (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), a book published with the benevolent intention and hope of inducing "many to visit Old Norway." The intention and the hope are likely to be gratified, although the book contains but few pages, and the pages contain but little that is remarkable. The author, it appears, arrived at Christiania on June 5, 1876, "after a favourable passage from Hull." From Christiania he proceeded to Kongsberg; and thence he started in search of scenery, which he discovered in such quantities and of such excellence that it seems to have been too much (as well it might) for his powers of description. And at the end of his tour he was, apparently, quite sated; for he says farewell "to the country where enjoyment has abounded, but without any desire to remain longer, or go over the same ground again. We have had enough for the present, and are satisfied." This bears witness to the spirit of contentment in which the author took the rough with the smooth, though he shows indications of very much preferring the latter. Of striking adventures he does not seem to have had a great many; he certainly met a ladies' school making an excursion in a valley, and he certainly played croquet on a "gravel inclosure," but he escaped on both occasions without a scratch. Indeed, he himself seems to be so conscious of having but a tame story to tell that, few though his pages are, he has devoted some of them to reminiscences of former, rather more eventful, experiences. However, the tourist goes out to see the glories of nature; and, so far as they are concerned, the author's remarks are most enthusiastic. "The description of a journey in Norway," he says, "is an anthem of praise, as it cannot be anything else, for there is beauty, either prominent in the foreground, or peeping from behind, during the whole time. The grand and the picturesque meet the traveller every moment, from that when he puts his foot on shore, and bid him welcome to the scenery of fairyland." He also supplies some useful little scraps of information touching modes and expenses of travelling in Norway.

Whoever is bent upon some kind of trip would do well to consult the pages of *Through Brittany*, by Katharine S. Macquoid, illustrated by Thomas R. Macquoid (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), to judge from what appears in the first volume, which treats of South Brittany. Perhaps one might easily dispense with the greater part of the introductory chapter, wherein there is a quantity of historical and antiquarian lore, calculated to appal rather than encourage the ordinary holiday-maker; but for the many pretty illustrations, for the map, for the "list of distances," for the "index for travellers in South Brittany," at the commencement of the volume, and for the general index at the end, every reader will, no doubt, be profusely thankful, feeling how much advantage is to be derived from one and all, and how greatly to be regretted were the omission of a single one. Be it noted, on the authority of the "index for travellers," that "the best places to stop at and make excursions from are—Vannes, Auray, Carnac, Quimper, Quimper, Pont Aven, and Douarnenez;" and let it be further noted, on equally good authority, that the pleasantest, though not the cheapest, way to reach Vannes is by Paris, Chartres, Le Mans, Angers, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Guérande, Le Croisic, St. Nazaire again, and Redon. It is well known that the Bretons boast of their own nationality, as distinct among the peoples of France, and this fact invests them with peculiar interest. The traveller is duly warned that "at first sight the Bretons appear cold, sullen, and repelling;" that

"they are sadly addicted to drink," thereby resembling other dwellers upon the face of the earth; and that they "are very dirty in their habits, especially in out-of-the-way districts," differing, in that respect, from other people who could be mentioned, who do not keep their uttermost dirt for "out-of-the-way districts." Still, those out-of-the-way spots should not be neglected, for there, it would seem, must one chiefly expect to find something "of the strange habits and customs of Brittany, of the almost idyllic charm that seems to hang about their lazy, happy, outdoor village life, with its merry-making and dances, and the never-failing ballads and tales, or the weird music of the bagpipes." But it is not everybody who is recommended to try Brittany; that country is not for "the common-place self-centred traveller, who can put up with no discomfort, who sacrifices his sense of beauty to a fastidious appetite, and who considers that he asserts his position by asking the unsophisticated innkeeper for luxuries and extra comforts." On the other hand, "to the real pilgrim in search of new ideas, and of peaceful and often rugged beauty, freshness, and originality, and, above all, constant variety and amusement," there are promised "real enjoyment, clean and comfortable beds, and, with scarcely an exception, good simple food at very moderate prices, and very honest and fair-dealing innkeepers." The descriptions are, of course, written in the author's popular style, neat, polished, pleasant, attractive; and there is a great deal, equally of course, about Bertrand du Guesclin, Anne of Brittany, and all sorts of heroic personages and heroic or other legends. It is curious that the author should use language which seems to imply that there is no printed copy of Froissart containing the famous "battle of the thirty;" there may be no such English copy; but there is, or was, a French one most easily accessible in the British Museum. Pornic, although "it is in La Vendée, not Brittany," is mentioned as the scene of "Fifine at the Fair;" and Pouliguen, which is in Brittany, has literary distinction of a modern date, as the scene of M. Jules Sandeau's charming tale called "Seagull Rock."

A manual, entitled *The Chairman's Handbook*, by Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave, Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons (Knight and Co.), which has quickly reached a second edition, will be found of great service not only to chairmen, but to all who take part in public meetings.

In a short poem called *Leszko, a Tale of Polish Grief* (Chapman and Hall), Mr. Alfred Austin has shown how badly even he can write when prompted by a purpose outside the domain of art. At the same time, it must be admitted that there are some fine passages in the work, proving that not the ungainliest theme can altogether paralyse Mr. Austin's vigour.

Persons desirous of having by them, in a compact form for ready reference, what divers poets have sung in praise of divers scenes in England and Wales, should obtain *Poems of Places*, in two clearly-printed volumes, edited by Henry W. Longfellow, (also published by Macmillan)—of which the concluding piece, by-the-by, is written by the compiler of the last-named work.

Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave has made a selection from the lyrical poems of Robert Herrick, bearing the title *Chrysmela*, published in a neat little volume by Macmillan and Co. The compiler's name is full warrant for the judiciousness of the selection, while in a preface the special qualities of Herrick's poetry are clearly set forth, and obscure passages in the poems are elucidated by notes.

A volume has been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall which treats of the most brilliant and beautiful kind of things in a manner that will be satisfactory to readers desiring correct and authentic knowledge of the subject. The author of this book is Mr. Edwin Streeter, of New Bond-street, and its title is "Precious Stones and Gems, their History and Distinguishing Characteristics." He is qualified by more than thirty years' experience in the trade, as well as by scientific study in this branch of mineralogy, to instruct the generality of people upon it; but he has consulted also the learned treatise of Professor Kluge, and those of Major Beaumont and Mr. James Forster. His aim has been more especially to furnish those who have any interest in distinguishing the genuineness and determining the value of different kinds of precious stones, with a practical guide, written in a plain and popular style, to precise acquaintance with the needful points of information. The first section, historical and descriptive, has a wider range, as it discourses of precious stones in general, their discovery and use in former times, their finding and working, and their place among objects of commerce. An entire section of nine chapters is occupied with diamonds, giving separate accounts of the different species—the Cape or South African, the Australian, the Brazilian, the Indian; and of the coloured diamonds, the "bort" and carbonado, with anecdotes of celebrated gems, and of the value of rough or uncut stones. The third section presents a brief yet sufficient description of each of the really precious sorts; those of aluminous composition, which bear the name of "corundum," as the ruby and the sapphire; with the emerald, the opal, the turquoise, and several others. Among stones of inferior value, but available for ornaments, which next occupy Mr. Streeter's attention, are the amethyst, agate, carnelian, garnet, chrysolite, jasper, topaz, malachite, and a dozen besides, their chemical ingredients and their crystalline structure being noticed in each instance. His notice of amber should, as it appears to us, have been placed in the later section of his work, among the fossils and organic remains which are used as gems, though amber is not an animal product, like coal and pearl, but a vegetable deposit of resinous gum. The antiquary, not less than the naturalist, will find a vast amount of curious anecdote in this pleasant volume, which has been compiled with much diligent research. If the Goldsmiths' Company should act upon Mr. Streeter's good advice by opening their great collections to public view we shall have further occasion to consult his book. It is illustrated by some finely coloured plates, photographs, and engravings, by which last, in particular, our comprehension of the details of form, in crystals and cut gems, is rendered easy.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Monday it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on General Grant.

One of the most popular places of amusement in Liverpool, the Rotunda Theatre, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, only the outer walls remaining.

A Convalescent Home has been erected, at a great expenditure, by Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., in a prominent position, overlooking the valley of the Aire, at Rawdon, near Leeds; and the Marquis of Salisbury has undertaken to perform the opening ceremony, in October next.

The Dunmow flitch trial is to be presided over by Mr. W. Tegg, the publisher, who has consented to act as judge on the occasion. The trial will be held in the Dunmow Townhall on the 23rd inst., and the jury will be composed of an equal number of bachelors and maidens. There are two married couples as claimants. The festival is to be under the patronage of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. S. WESTERN, BART.

Sir Thomas Sutton Western, second Baronet, of Rivenhall, Essex, J.P. and D.L., honorary Colonel Essex Rifles, and M.P. for Maldon from 1857 to 1865, died on the 19th ult. He was born Oct. 7, 1821, the elder son of the late Thomas Burch Western, Esq., of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk, who succeeded to the Rivenhall and Felix Hall estates of his cousin, Charles Callis Western, Lord Western, Nov. 4, 1844, and was created a Baronet Aug. 20, 1864. Sir Thomas, whose death we record, succeeded his father May 30, 1872. He married, Feb. 3, 1848, Giulietta Romana, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., M.P., and by her (who died Sept. 20, 1850) leaves an only child, now Sir Thomas Charles Callis Western, third Baronet, born Aug. 29, 1850.

SIR A. RUMBOLD, BART.

Sir Arthur Victor Raoul Anduze Rumbold, sixth Baronet, died at Florence on the 16th ult. He was born July 24, 1869, the only son of the late Sir Arthur Carlos Henry Rumbold, Bart., Colonel in the Imperial Ottoman Army, by Helen Eliza, his second wife, eldest daughter of E. Hopewell, Esq., and succeeded to the title at his birth, being a posthumous son. The baronetcy devolves on his uncle, Sir Charles Hale Rumbold, seventh Baronet, born Oct. 12, 1822.

MR. HAWKINS.

John Heywood Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park, Sussex, died on the 27th ult., aged seventy-four. He was eldest son and heir of John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar. In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as member for St. Michael's, and distinguished himself in a very eloquent speech during the Reform discussions of the period. He was afterwards M.P. for Tavistock and Newport, and finally retired from Parliament in 1841.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SPENCER PERCIVAL.

Lieutenant-General Spencer Percival died on the 5th inst., in his sixty-first year. He entered the Army in the Coldstream Guards in 1837, and sailed with the brigade of Guards for Canada in April, 1838, after the outbreak of disturbances in that colony, returning in December, 1841, on promotion. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimean campaign from April 8, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he had received the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. He became Colonel Nov. 28, 1854; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1862; and Lieutenant-General, Oct. 25, 1871.

MR. OWEN.

The New York papers announce the death, on the 24th ult., of Mr. Robert Dale Owen, at the age of seventy-six. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Owen, and was associated with his father in many of his attempts to carry out practically the social theories which he advocated. Mr. Owen was a voluminous writer on a variety of subjects, and took an active part in American politics on the Democratic side. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1833 President Pierce appointed him Chargé-d'Affaires at Naples. From 1855 to 1858 he acted as United States Minister at the same Court, and, after travelling for a short time in Europe, returned to America in 1859. When the Civil War broke out he strongly supported the cause of the Union, and in 1864 published a work against slavery. In his later years he became a believer in spiritualism, and published several works on the subject, the best known of which is the book entitled "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World."

The following deaths are also announced:—

Thomas Heberden, M.D., on the 8th inst., aged seventy-five. George Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., J.P., on the 23rd ult., in his eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. John William Calcott Berkeley-Calcott, M.A., on the 24th ult., aged fifty-five.

Henry Compton, Esq., of Manor House, Hants, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three.

The Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar, Rector of Sutton Bingham and Beer Hackett, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-four.

John Clark Marshman, Companion of the Star of India, of Serampore, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-third year.

Frederick Wells, Esq., of Davenport, Toronto, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding first battalion Royal Scots Regiment, on the 4th inst.

John Halsey Law, Esq., a senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a magistrate for Cambridgeshire, on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-eighth year.

Emily Anne, Lady Cuppage, widow of General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., and fourth daughter of the late General Sir John and Lady Emily Macleod, on the 26th ult.

The Abbé Santini, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Padua.

Harriet, Lady Abdy, wife of Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., on the 8th inst. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Rowland Alston, Esq., of Pishobury, Herts.

Charles Scott, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Hon. Surgeon to her Majesty, late of the 32nd Light Infantry, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-four.

Janet Lucretia Wallace, Lady Fairlie, daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq., of Cessnock and Kelly, and widow of Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, Bart., of Robertland and Fairlie, on the 25th ult., at Mabie House, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Mary, Dowager Lady Boynton, widow of Sir Henry Boynton, ninth Baronet, and daughter of Captain Gray, on the 26th ult., aged ninety. Her Ladyship's grandson is the present Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.

Martha, Dowager Lady Miller, widow of the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hants, and eldest daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, of Bungay, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-six.

The Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott, at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 17th ult. He was the author of a number of historical and other works, which have had a large sale in the United States. Dr. Abbott, who was born in 1805, was educated at Bowdoin College, where Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. Longfellow were his classmates. Some of his works were written in conjunction with his brother Jacob, who is the author of a large number of popular books for the young.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T W (Liverpool).—The games are very acceptable, and shall have early attention.
N F (Oldham).—You are mistaken in supposing that variations of White's moves which are contingent upon Black's defence are distinct solutions of a problem.
H M P (Plymouth).—A check on the first move of the solution of a four-move problem does not necessarily detract from the merit of the composition. Much depends upon the combination of which the check forms or should form, a part.
S J E (Temple).—1. Alexander Macdonnell, the great competitor of Labourdonnais, died in London, in September, 1835. All the games between these players that were recorded appear in Mr. Walker's "Chess Studies."

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Your problem embodies a very pretty conception, but it is much too simple in construction. We should require your name and address before publishing any contributions; the law is inexorable on that point.

H R G (Clement's Inn).—The games shall be examined. Thanks.

PROBLEMS received from Carl Eggert, R Hammond, and J Thurstey.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1739 received from Coplano, H Stevenson, J W S, S and B, and Louis K.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1741 received from H B, A Boursot, W S B, J de Honsteyn, R H Brooks, Cant, W Leeson, B R Stone, Simplex, R Roughend, Only Jones, Triton, J Williams, Tally ho, W Alston, N B D, K T King, E Worsley, T Edgar, L Burnett, C R Elmore, M Rawlings, S Threlfall, F G V, N Brock, St J E, D Leslie, S Adams, A Mackenzie, B Parainson, G Reeves, H Stansfield, L G A, Leomora and Leun, G Wright, W O Dutton, S and B, R W Robson, G Fosbrooke, Queen of Connaught, E Esmond, Paul's Roost, N H Hastings, W Cowell, J F Spiers, T W Hope, J Lyndford, T R J, Robin Gray, M Rees, P Hampton, N Powell, F W, Mechanic, H Burkhard, Black Knight, W Nelson, A G R, Americaine, Long Stop, J Wontone, L S R, Bippet, Harroven, Littlege, S Western, W Lee, Con, Highway Institute, Red Ink, Coplano, E L G, Cheltenham, Carl Eggert, Emile Frau, N Fish, H Beumann, T Isaac, B Lewy, G H V, E H H V, A Little Boy, Damiano, H Stevenson, A Chapman, Woolwich Chess Club, E P Vulliamy, East Marden, and H M Pridesaux.

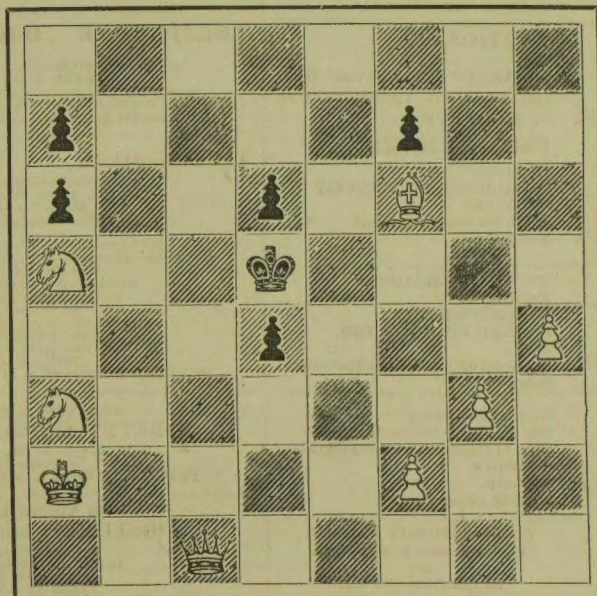
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1740.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 2nd Q to K Kt sq 3. R to K B 8th Any move
2. R to Kt 8th B to B 3rd 4. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1743.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of the Games played simultaneously sans voir by Mr. BLACKBURNE during a recent visit to Bury St. Edmunds.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. C.) WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 18. B to Kt 4th B to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd 19. P to K B 4th P takes P (en pas.)
3. P to Q 4th P to K B 4th 20. P takes P Q to K B 2nd
4. Kt to B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 21. P to K B 4th R to Q Kt sq
5. P takes K P Kt takes P This move appears purposeless; but there does not seem to be much resource in Black's game in any case.
6. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt 22. Q R to K sq P to Q Kt 3rd
7. Kt to Kt 5th B to K 2nd 23. K R to B sq Kt to Q B 4th
8. Q to R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd 24. Kt takes B (ch) Q takes Kt
9. Q to R 6th B to B sq 25. P to B 5th Q to R 3rd (ch)
10. Q to R 4th P to Q 4th If—25. P takes P, then follows 26. B to R 5th (ch), &c.
11. Q to Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd 26. K to Kt sq Kt to K 5th
12. B to Q 2nd B to K 3rd 27. R takes Kt
13. Castles Kt to Q 2nd A capital stroke. White plays the ending with remarkable accuracy and force.
14. B to Q Kt 5th P to B 3rd 28. P takes P R takes P
15. B to Kt 4th Q takes B 29. R takes P R takes R
16. Kt takes B R to Q B sq 30. Q to Q 6th R to K Kt sq
31. Q takes P (ch) K to K 2nd
32. R to B 7th (ch) K to Q sq
33. R to Q 7th (ch), and wins.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

An amusing little Partie played lately, at the Manchester Club, between Mr. A. STEINKUEHLER and another AMATEUR.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th We think 12. P to Kt 3rd would have been more to the purpose.
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 13. P to K 5th P to Q 4th
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th 14. Q to B 3rd (ch) K to Kt sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P 15. P to K 6th P to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th 16. B to R 3rd Q to K sq
6. P to Q 4th P takes P 17. P to K 7th B to Q 2nd
7. Castles P to Q 3rd 18. Kt takes Q P B to Kt 5th
8. P takes P B to Kt 3rd If he had taken Kt with Pawn, then follows—
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to R 4th 19. Q takes P (ch) Kt to B 2nd
10. B takes B P (ch) 20. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
11. Kt to Kt 5th K takes B 21. Q takes B, and White has three Pawns for his lost pieces. The variation that follows the move in the text is very neat.
12. Q to R 5th Kt to R 3rd 19. Q to B 8th (ch) Q takes Q
20. P takes Q (ch) R takes Q
21. Kt to K 7th. Mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 3.—By Diogo de Mendonca Pinto, of Sao Paulo.
White: K at Q R 2nd; Kts at Q Kt 4th and Kt 6th; B at K B 2nd, Ps at Q Kt 5th, K 2nd and 5th, and K Kt 4th.
Black: K at K 5th; B at Q B sq; Ps at Q Kt 2nd and K 3rd.
White to play and mate in three moves.
No. 4. By the same Author.
White: K at K 3rd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, B at K B 8th, P at K R 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, R at Q B 3rd, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and 5th, Q B 4th and Q 6th.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The handicap tourney of the City Chess Club ended last week, the three prizes falling to Messrs. Potter, Stevens, and Block in the order named. The annual meeting of the Counties' Chess Association will be held during the week commencing on Monday, the 30th inst., at the Young Men's Institute, New-street, Birmingham. The competitors in the several tourneys will be divided into three classes, according to their reputed skill, and four prizes will be given in each class to the highest scores. A new challenge prize has been provided for the player who wins three times the first prize in the first class.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous (dated Dec. 17, 1874) is in his own handwriting. The executors are Viscount Torrington and Mr. George Payne. The effects are sworn under £80,000. The Admiral has left a legacy of £500 to each of his executors, and given £25,000 to be divided between the five daughters of his brother, the Earl of Stradbroke, on attaining twenty-one. There are legacies of £4000 each to three nephews and a niece, and a few other legacies to servants and others. His silver plate testimonial presented to him by the Jockey Club and his racing friends is given to the Earl of Stradbroke, and three pictures of "Eclipse," "Jim Crack," and the "Pique" are left to the Jockey Club at Newmarket. The residuary legatees are the five daughters of the Earl of Stradbroke.

The will and codicil (dated July 6, 1859, and July 21, 1865) of Mr. James Brown, late of Rossington, of Harehills, and of Copgrove, all in the county of York, who died on April 19 last, at No. 43, Upper Grosvenor-street, were proved on the 28th ult. by James William Scarlett and Richard James Stratfield, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives a good many legacies and annuities, and makes provision for old and present servants; he also gives £500 each to the Leeds and Doncaster Infirmary; £200 to the York County Hospital, and £100 each to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Deakin Institution, Sheffield. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, the testator leaves one third upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Mary Shifner, and her children; one third upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Anne Rhodes Williams Scarlett, and her children; and the remaining one third between his said nephew, Richard James Stratfield, and his nieces, Mrs. Anne Charlotte Cooper and Miss Marian Gertrude Stratfield.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1873) of Mr. John Hackblock, formerly of No. 12, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, and late of Slaney Park, near Baltinglass, Wicklow, Ireland, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by William Henry Hackblock, the son, Clifton Whiting, and Robert George Graham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator makes provision for his son John; and, after giving some legacies, leaves one third of the rest of his property to his son William Henry and the other two thirds to his four daughters, Elizabeth Mary, Matilda, Emma, and Alice, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 8, 1875, with one codicil, dated May 5, 1876) of Mr. Henry Booth, late of No. 200, Dalston-lane, Hackney, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George Pritchard, Alexander Towne, jun., and Benjamin Brodie Booth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mary Ann, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, and a life interest in certain sums in the funds, gas shares, and railway stock; and, amongst many other legacies, gives £1000 New Three per Cent Annuities each to the German Hospital, Dalston; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; and £700 of the same annuities to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, upon trust, to divide the income annually equally between the inmates of the Shoreditch New Almshouses, opposite Haggerstone church. The residue he gives to his great-nephew, the said Benjamin Brodie Booth.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 30, 1876, and April 6, 1877) of Mr. James Hedgman, late of Elm Bank, Barnes, Surrey, who died on April 12 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Miss Louisa Anne Coxon, William Turner, the nephew, Henry John Whaley, and Ebenezer Cobb Morley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, £3300 for the purpose of founding a free or ragged school to be situated in the parish of Barnes for the resident poor of the said parish, and a great many other legacies; the residue of his estate he gives to Miss Coxon, Mr. Turner, Mr. Whaley, and Miss Madeline Bull.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

A meeting of this ancient and richly-endowed hospital, called by the treasurer, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., was held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of considering, among other matters, two highly important recommendations.

One was a proposed compromise of a lawsuit which has been for many years pending between the governors of the hospital as plaintiffs and the inhabitants of Christ Church, Newgate-street, as defendants. The plaintiffs are entitled, under their charter of Henry VIII., to the great tithe at the rate of 2s. 6d. the £1, but have never enforced payment of anything like that sum. Five or six years ago, however, a few energetic governors determined to test the right of the hospital to the full payment. Sir Sydney Waterlow has from the commencement been most anxious to settle the suit by compromise; and, after many conferences with the inhabitants, has succeeded in obtaining their consent to an undertaking to pay to the hospital the sum of £1200 a year for the next five years, £1800 a year for the following five years, and £2400 a year for ever, beginning at the end of ten years. This compromise, having received the almost unanimous assent of the parishioners, was unanimously confirmed by the governors of the hospital.

The next important subject for discussion was the rebuilding of the medical school, adjoining the hospital at Smithfield. It is intended to reconstruct the theatre, museum, and library, and, as the hospital has a larger number of students on its rolls than any other in the kingdom, to provide at the same time accommodation for their education and instruction. The proposal will involve an expenditure of nearly £50,000, towards which the professors and teachers in the medical school are to contribute the sum of £750 per annum out of the school fees. The whole question has been brought before the Charity Commissioners, who, replying to the Governors, have stated "that, having regard to the great development of the school of surgery and medicine, and the rapid augmentation of the number of students in recent years, which is apparently due to the position and other advantages possessed by the hospital, the Commissioners think that their sanction may justly be given to the erection of the new theatres, library, museum, and other buildings devoted to instructional purposes." After hearing the letter read, the governors gave their unanimous consent to the proposal.

The proceedings concluded by a special vote of thanks to Sir Sydney and the Almoners for the trouble they had taken in bringing these important matters to a satisfactory conclusion.

There was a sham fight at Aldershot yesterday week in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the operations lasting three hours after the troops had taken their positions.

A supplementary Civil Service Estimate has been issued for £100,000, which is required to meet the immediate necessities of the Provincial Government in the Transvaal territory. It is stated that "there is ground for hoping that repayment will be made from local revenue in a few years."

